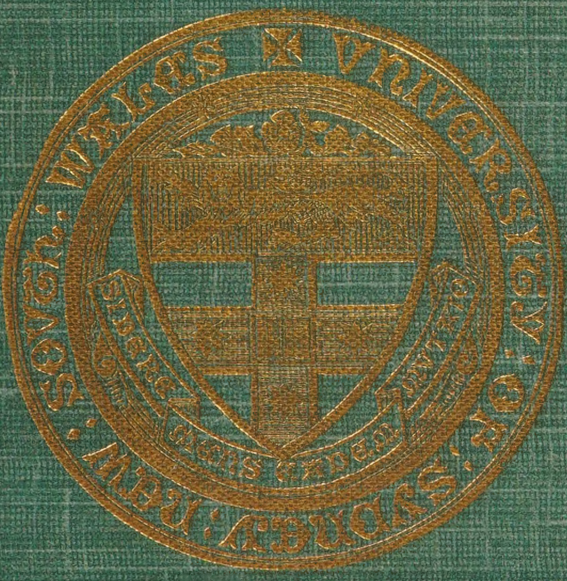
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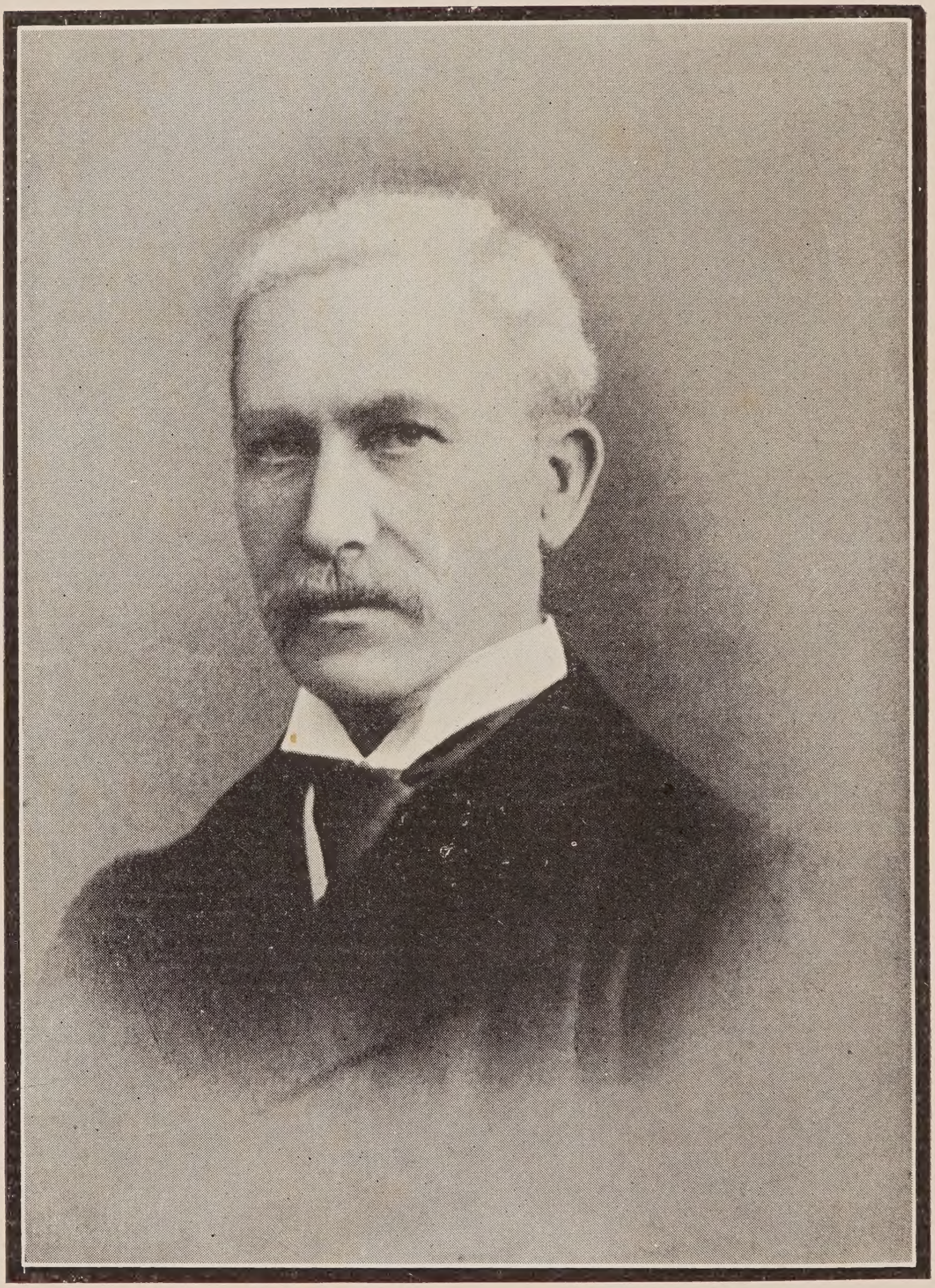

THE HON. SIR NORMAND MacLAURIN M.A., M.D., LL.D

A SHORT HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

BY

H. E. BARFF, M.A.

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

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CHAPTER I

FOUNDATION

As early as 1825, the need of some institution in which the sons of officers of the Government and other gentlemen could obtain a secondary education resulted in the establishment of a society or body of Trustees "for the erection of and endowment of a Grammar School in the town of Sydney." The Governor, Sir Thomas Brisbane, in response to an appeal made to him by the Trustees, granted a piece of ground very eligibly situated, near the racecourse, as the present Hyde Park was then called, upon which the buildings should be erected, and in the meanwhile the school was opened in a rented house. The headmaster was the Rev. Laurence Hynes Halloran, D.D., a gentlemen who was held in high esteem by his contemporaries, and who has been described by Sir Charles Nicholson as the "man who ought to receive the credit of being the founder of anything like the means of obtaining a classical education" in Sydney. The school remained open only for about a year however, because the Committee considered it advisable "to commence the intended buildings instead of expending the funds in the payment of salaries." A calamitous period of drought and commercial depression followed, and the operations of the Trustees were discontinued. In 1828 an attempt was made by Dr. Bland to revive the school, but it was not successful, and it was not until the year 1830 that any definite step was taken. On the 14th of January of that year a general meeting was held of the "Trustees of the Sydney Public Free Grammar School, and of the friends of education in general," when it was decided that the institution should be re-established on a broader basis, and with an enlarged scope, and that it should thenceforth be designated the Sydney College. As an endowment the sum of £10,000 was raised by subscription in shares of £50, each share entitling the "holder thereof, his or her executors, administrators or assigns to the right in perpetuity of having one boy a student at the college."

The institution was declared to be "available to all parties of whatever religious persuasion," and no religious book was to be used *by authority,* except the Old and New Testaments without note or comment. The college was commenced rather as a "Schola Illustris," or "High School," than as a college, properly so-called, but the founders always had in contemplation "the progressive extension of the institution by the erection of additional buildings, and the gradual introduction of the higher branches of education, according as the state of the funds shall warrant and the general advancement of the Colony require"; and they appealed to gentlemen of means to institute Professorships and Lectureships, "in any Art or Science not previously taught in the institution," and "Scholarships for the maintenance of any meritorious student at the college for a certain term of years."

The subscribers or shareholders were not to reap any personal benefit beyond the privilege of nominating a pupil or student at a reduced scale of fees, all surplus funds being applied for the improvement of the college, by the formation of a library and museum, and by establishing a system of travelling scholarships. Amongst the shareholders were included the names of many of the influential residents of the Colony. The Presidents were successively Chief Justice Sir Francis Forbes, Sir John Jamieson, and Dr. William Bland, and the Committee of management included the well-known names of George Allen, W. C. Wentworth, Thomas Barker, J. Edye Manning, Simeon Lord, and Ambrose Foss.

Some delay occurred in obtaining a title to the land approved by the original grant on the racecourse, where the Sydney Grammar School now stands, but the buildings were at length commenced under the design and direction of Mr. Edward Hallen, and were sufficiently completed to enable a beginning to be made in the year 1835, when the college was opened under the presidency of Mr. W. T. Cape, with sixty pupils, a number which increased before the expiration of a year to one hundred and forty-two. The success of the institution, however, does not seem to have altogether come up to the expectation of its founders, or its Committee of management, a fact which was possibly in a measure due to the establishment in 1831 of the King's School at Parramatta, and of Dr. Lang's Australian College in Jamieson Street; for we find that in 1849 a petition was presented to the Legislative Council from a majority of the proprietors of the Sydney College, praying for the adoption of measures to convert the institution into an University, and stating their willingness to hand it over to any body of persons possessing the means of carrying out this object, reserving to themselves the right of presentation or some corresponding advantage. It was this petition which led to the formation of the University.

Upon its presentation to the Legislative Council, it was moved by W. C. Wentworth on September 6th, "That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into *the matters contained in the petition of the proprietors of the Sydney College*, and report upon the best means of instituting an University for the promotion of literature and science, to be endowed at the public expense." The motion was agreed to with the omission of the words in italics, so that the Committee might be free to recommend such steps as seemed best adapted to the needs of the community without reference to any existing institution.

The Committee, which consisted of W. C. Wentworth, E. Deas-Thomson (Colonial Secretary), John Hubert Plunkett (Attorney-General), Charles Cowper, Robert Lowe (afterwards Lord Sherbrooke), Charles Nicholson (Speaker), Robert Nichols, and James Macarthur, appear to have taken the matter into their consideration very speedily, and their report, evidently drawn by the hand of Wentworth, the moving spirit, was presented on the 21st of the same month.

"Considering the rapid progress which the Australian Colonies have made of late years and still continue to make in population, wealth, and revenue, and that upwards of sixty-one years have now elapsed since the first of these Colonies was planted, your Committee feel persuaded that there cannot exist any diversity of opinion as to the policy of founding without any further delay upon a liberal and comprehensive basis, a University which shall be accessible to all classes, and to all collegiate or academical institutions which shall seek its affiliation." This was the fundamental recommendation of the report, but the Committee was not content to confine its attention to general principles, but went on to specify the actual teachers who would be required for carrying out the objects and the amount of their salaries. These were:—

(1) A Professor of Classics and Mathematics, who shall be considered the Principal of the University, £800.
(2) A Professor of Chemistry, £400.
(3) A Professor of Natural History, including the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Kingdom, £400.
(4) A Professor of Experimental Philosophy and Civil Engineering, £400.
(5) A Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Medicine, £300;

while it was also suggested that subsequent appointments should be made of Professors of Modern History and Political Economy and Modern Languages.

The salaries above mentioned were to be supplemented by the whole of the class fees of the students attending the lectures, while a portion of the endowment was to be applied to the establishment of scholarships. The endowment was fixed at £5,000 a year with £30,000 for a building fund. One important clause of the Committee's report upon which great stress was laid, especially by Wentworth, was that which provided that the University "must belong to no religious denomination and require no religious test." This provision alone might have been accepted without much discussion, though there were many who entirely disapproved of what was considered a complete severance of secular education from religious instruction, but the further recommendation of the Committee for the complete exclusion of clergymen from the governing body aroused a strong feeling against the bill on the part of adherents of nearly all religious denominations. The report says:—"To carry out these necessary conditions its visitor must be a layman, its governing body laymen, its professors laymen. By no other means can it be made a national institution—one to which all classes and denominations may resort for secular education, which, it must be obvious, is the only education it can impart, or suffer to be imparted, within its walls."

It was provided that the first Senate should consist of three *ex officio* members—the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General—and nine others to be nominated (in the Act) by the Legislative Council; "that there should be a Provost and Vice-Provost elected out of these, the Vice-Provost annually; that the other members should be termed Fellows; that until there should be a hundred University graduates, any vacancy in the body should be filled up by the surviving or continuing members, but afterwards by the election of the graduates."

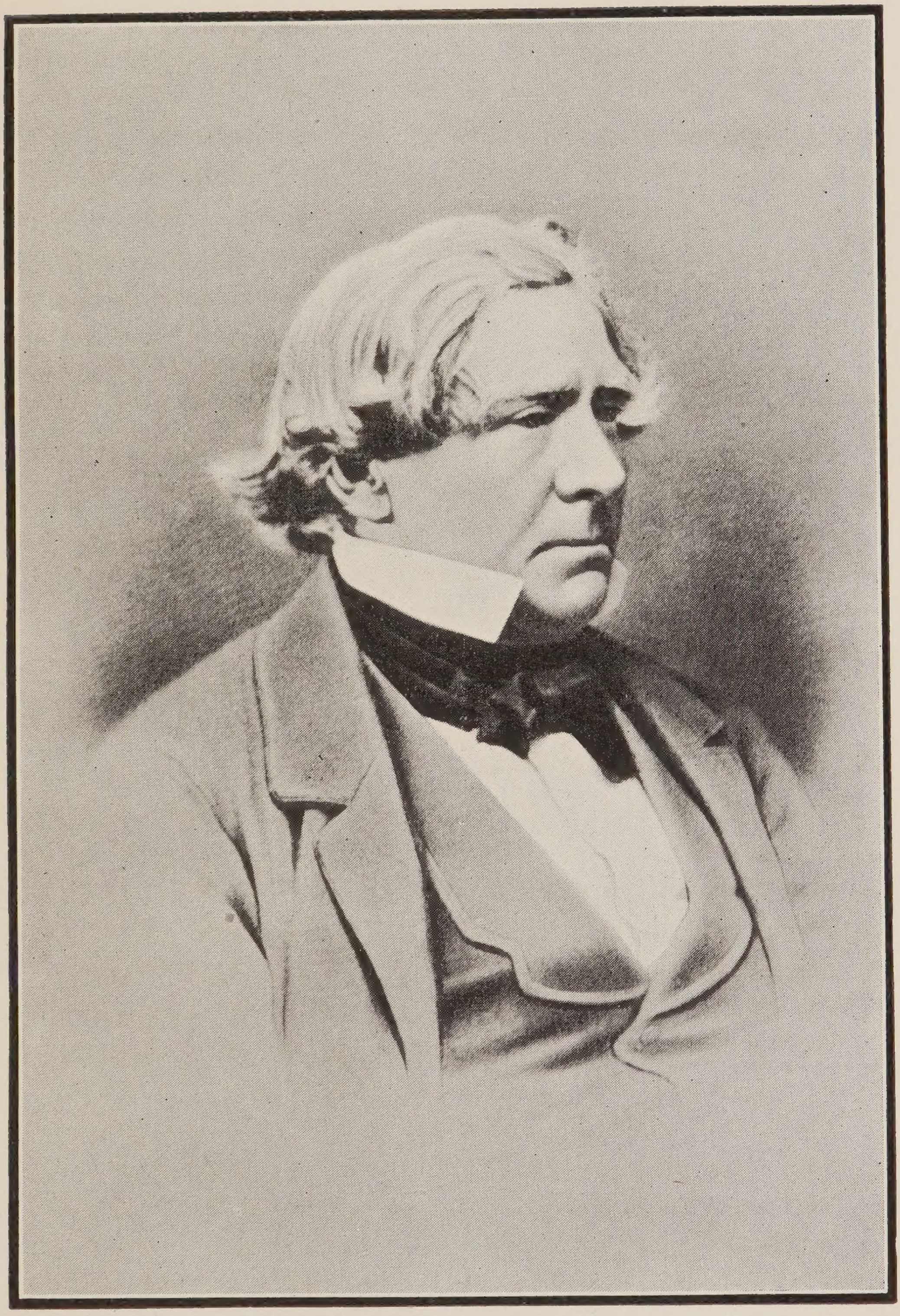
The report concluded in the following words:—

"The University of Harvard, to our shame be it mentioned, was established by the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, in less than twenty years after its settlement; and this monument of the piety, the learning and the wisdom of its founders has produced its fruit in some of the greatest names of America. Nearly sixty-two years have elapsed since the British standard was first unfurled on these shores in token of their permanent subjection to British rule. And yet for all beyond the mere rudiments of learning, we have still to send our sons to some British and foreign University, at the distance of half the globe from all parental or family control; and as might be predicted, in most cases with certain detriment to their morals; in few, with any compensating improvement to their minds."

On October 2nd, 1849, the "Bill to incorporate and endow the University of Sydney" was introduced into the Legislative Council, and read for the first time; and on the following day the second reading was moved by Wentworth in a very able and eloquent speech. He stated that the provisions of the Bill were derived from those of the Bill for the foundation of the University of London; and he evidently contemplated, as we shall see later on, that the Sydney University should occupy a similar position as an examining and supervising authority over a number of independent colleges. He laid great stress upon the necessity for excluding clergymen from all share in the management of the institution, and pointed out that one of the clauses of the Bill provided for the affiliation to the University of scholastic establishments "endowed and supported with the purpose of enforcing peculiar religious views." By this provision he considered that all religious denominations would be satisfied, and there would be no obstacle to the admission of any person in the Colony to its classes.

"He saw in this measure the facility given to the child of every man, of every class, to become great and useful in the destinies of his country. He saw in this measure the path opened to the poor man to the highest position which the country could afford him. So far from this being an institution for the rich, he took it to be an institution for the poor . . . and if it resulted in no higher achievement than the preparation of the youth of the Colony for the Departments of the Government, the money it asked for would be well applied." . . .

"He believed this would be the crowning Act of the deeds of the Council, or he might say in the words of Oliver Cromwell, he believed it would be the crowning mercy of the Council. He believed it to be a measure to test the



WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH

philanthropy and patriotism of the Council—a test by which they might securely abide. So long as this institution should exist they would not be forgotten, so long as it flourished their memory would not decay. He looked upon this measure as more important than all they had heretofore done in that house. They had passed laws, but these laws might be altered—might in the change of fleeting circumstances be swept away; but this measure, this which was to enlighten the mind, to refine the understanding and to elevate their fellow men—this of all their acts contained the germ of immortality. This he trusted would live—would live to commemorate the Council who passed it. That from the pregnant womb of this institution would arise a long list of illustrious names—of statesmen—of patriots—of philanthropists—of philosophers—of poets and of heroes, who would shed a deathless halo, not only on their country, but upon that University which called them into being."

So unanimous was the feeling of the Council, that after the motion had been seconded by Mr. James Macarthur and warmly supported by Mr. Berry, Mr. James Martin, and Mr. Dangar, the second reading of the Act was carried without a dissentient voice.

Notwithstanding this agreement upon general principles the passage of the Bill was long delayed, and it was probably of great advantage to its ultimate form, that more time was given for the general public to express its opinion upon the most serious question involved—the religious question. This, however was not the immediate cause of failure. The Bill was considered in Committee and nearly all the clauses were adopted, when a difficulty arose over the clause containing the names of the members of the first Senate. The proposed list included the name of Dr. William Bland, a very highly respected member of the community, who had been hon. secretary of the Sydney College almost from its inception and was at that time its chairman. He had previously been an officer in Her Majesty's Navy, and having been engaged in a duel with a brother officer which had resulted fatally, was living in Sydney in permanent exile. His inclusion in the Senate was strongly opposed by a number of members of the Council, and the discussion became so heated, that it was finally carried on with closed doors, and after an hour and a half's debate was ended by a "count out" of the House.

A few days later Wentworth moved for a re-committal of the Bill, but was strongly opposed by Robert Lowe on the ground that sufficient time had not been allowed for its consideration—it was then the end of the session—that the Bill as it stood would admit of the appointment of convicts to the senate, and that it was unwise to place the election of the Senators in the hands of young graduates. Wentworth then proposed to leave the appointment of the first Senate to the Administration, but a very heated discussion followed, in which the Attorney-General Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. J. Macarthur, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Geo. Allen, Mr. James Martin, and Mr. Bowman took part, and the house was again counted out, Mr. S. A. Donaldson and Mr. Robert Lowe calling attention to the state of the House and immediately leaving. Thus the Bill was lost for that session.

The high feeling shown by members in the debate, and some of the expressions used by Robert Lowe resulted in a very irate letter from Dr. Bland to that gentleman, who appealed to the protection of the Law Courts, or rather called upon Dr. Bland to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him, for "inciting deponent to commit a breach of the peace." The Court decided that there was not sufficient evidence to go upon, and discharged the case.

It was probably fortunate for the University that the Bill did not pass the Legislature at the first attempt, for the public mind was hardly ripe for the general support which was necessary for the future success of so great an enterprise. The proposal to exclude clerics from all share in the management, and even from its Professorships, so often insisted upon by Wentworth, met with much vehement criticism, and several petitions were presented to the Legislative Council on the subject.

There was a consensus of opinion that the University itself could not supply religious teaching to students of all denominations, and the alternative seemed to be the establishment of a University which should confine its attention solely to examining the students of certain colleges already existing, or to be established out of the endowment proposed for University purposes. The Bishop of Sydney and the clergy and a number of lay members of the Church of England presented a petition in the following terms:—"Your petitioners confidently submit . . . that any expenditure of the public resources would be misplaced and prejudicial, if restricted to the establishment of a University, which the members of the Church of England would not frequent, from apprehensions of interference with their religion, and in which therefore, they could not graduate," and "further suggest that the functions of the University would be better limited to conferring Degrees in Arts, Law and Medicine, upon candidates whose previous education had been conducted in separate colleges or seminaries, wherein they received instruction in their religious faith and duties, without any external interference or restriction on the part of the University." The petition then asks "that any arrangements adopted for establishing an University at the public cost may be accompanied with such pecuniary provisions as your Honorable Council shall deem fitting, towards the support of a College in connection with the Church of England, the students of which may offer themselves as candidates for degrees in the faculties above recited, at the same time that they enjoy perfect freedom to conduct their studies within their own college, under such statutes as by due and recognised authority shall be provided for its government."

A petition from the Archbishop and the Roman Catholic community while having the same object in view, was couched in even stronger terms, expressing condemnation of "the devoting of sums of the public revenue to providing the youth of this Colony, not as your petitioners conceive with a liberal education, but with a certain amount of classical, scientific and other information, to the exclusion of any professedly religious teaching."

Other petitions in the same strain were received from the Wesleyan body, from the Professors of the Australian College, and from residents of West Maitland, Bathurst, East Maitland, Berrima, Appin, Picton, Campbelltown, Newcastle and other towns. As an indication that the interest taken in the movement was widely diffused over the whole Colony it is reported that "At a separation preliminary rejoicing meeting (held at Portland, Victoria), a gentleman stated his readiness to put down £50 towards the establishment of a University, to be called the 'Separation University,' on the principle of the London or Edinburgh (sic) University."

The Bill was re-introduced to the Legislative Council in the next session, in August, 1850, and the second reading was carried on the 11th of September. The nomination of the first Senate was left to the Executive Council, and Wentworth, though very grudgingly, consented to the addition of four to the original number of twelve Senators, so as to admit of the nomination of clergymen of four religious denominations.

The evident intention of Wentworth and his colleagues was the establishment of a University in many respects similar to that of the University of London, which should conduct all necessary examinations and give all degrees, and should generally supervise the instruction to be given in the college or colleges where the students were to receive their lectures.

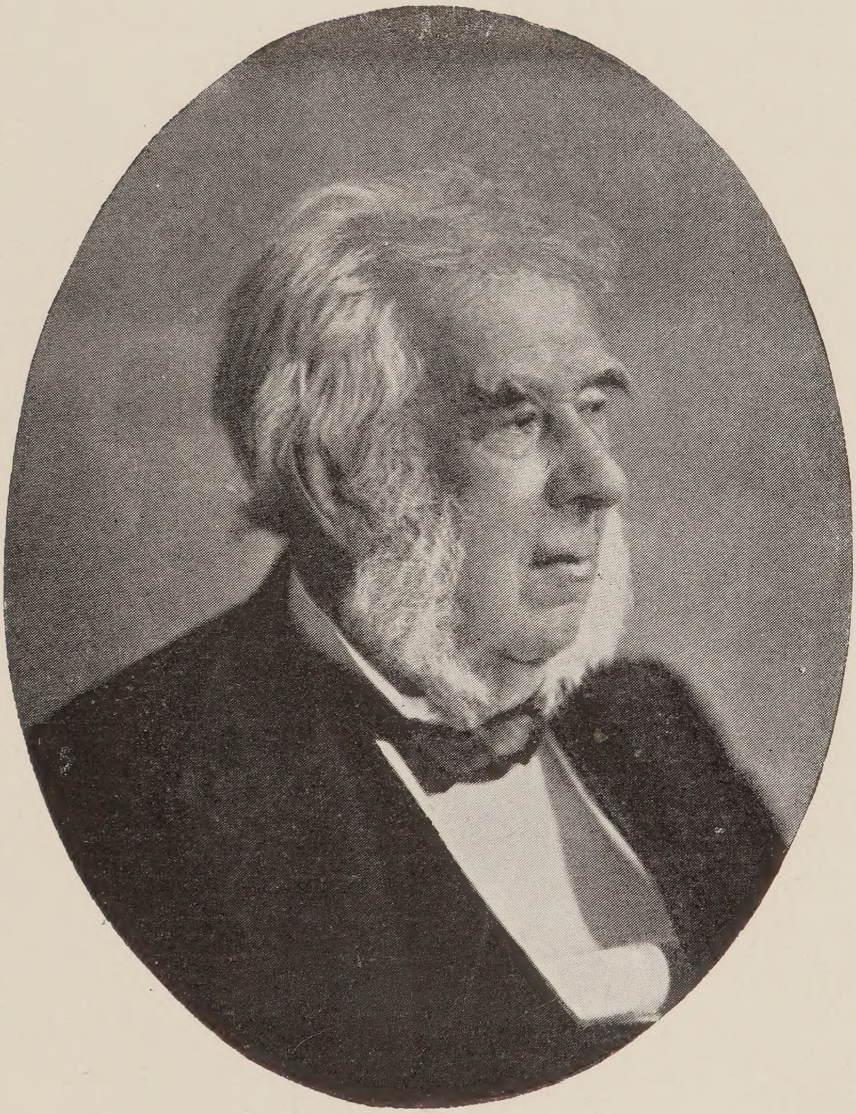
Great stress was laid upon the eleventh clause of the Act, which was to the following effect:—

"XI. And whereas it is expedient to extend the benefits of colleges and educational establishments already instituted or which may be hereafter instituted for the promotion of Literature, Science and Art, whether incorporated or not incorporated, by connecting them for such purposes with the said University; Be it enacted that all persons shall be admitted as candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws or Doctor of Laws to be conferred by the said University of Sydney, on presenting to the said

Senate a certificate from any such colleges or educational establishments, or from the head master thereof, to the effect that such candidate has completed the course of instruction, which the said Senate by regulation in that behalf, shall determine; Provided that no such certificate shall be received from any educational establishment unless the said University shall authorise it to issue such certificate; Provided also that it shall be lawful for the said Senate to apply any portion of the said endowment fund to the establishment and maintenance of a college in connection with and under the supervision of the said University."

It was under this clause that the teaching of the University was to be carried on, in Colleges which would bear the same relation to the University of Sydney, as University College and King's College, London, bear to the University of London, and it was the intention of the founders that a College to be called the "University College" should be immediately established, and that the endowment of £5,000 should be chiefly expended upon it, while the University confined itself to the holding of examinations and the conferring of degrees. Some indeed proposed that a portion of the endowment should be applied in the foundation of a Church of England College, while the Reverend Dr. Lang was very strenuous in his endeavours to secure the sum of £750 per annum to resuscitate the "Australian College," which had been in abeyance for several years. This institution had been founded about the year 1830 by Dr. Lang, who had on more than one occasion imported a complete staff of "Professors," but for some reason—whether from the general lack of interest in higher education, or from possible friction between the Doctor and his staff, or other cause—it does not appear to have been a great success. As will appear later on, these attempts to divert the endowment were successfully resisted.

The Act of Incorporation received the assent of the Governor, Sir Charles Fitz-Roy, on the 1st of October, 1850, and the first Senate was appointed by proclamation on the 24th of December of the same year. When we consider the small population in 1850—it was 187,000 excluding the district of Port Phillip—it must be confessed that the community was fortunate in the character and ability of the persons who were appointed to guide the first steps of the infant University. These were the Reverend William Binnington Boyce, a learned divine of the Wesleyan Church; Edward Broadhurst, Q.C., "the father of the N.S.W. Bar," who had been a first-class man in classics at Cambridge, but could not proceed to a degree through his inability to make the necessary religious declaration; John Bayley Darvall, M.A., Cambridge, Q.C., afterwards K.C.M.G., a member of the Legislative Council, and subsequently Solicitor-General and Attorney-General; Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson, the head of a large mercantile firm, a prominent member of the Legislative Council, and subsequently Colonial Secretary and Premier of the First New South Wales Ministry under responsible Government in 1857; the Right Reverend Charles Henry Davis, Roman Catholic Bishop Coadjutor to Archbishop Polding, afterwards Bishop of Maitland; Alfred Denison; Edward Deas-Thomson, afterwards C.B. and K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary; Edward Hamilton, M.A.; Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, Auditor General; Charles Nicholson, M.D., Speaker of the Legislative Council, since created a Baronet; Bartholomew O'Brien, M.D., of Trinity College, Dublin; John Hubert Plunkett, Q.C., a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, Attorney General; the Reverend William Purves, a Presbyterian Minister; Mr. Justice (Sir Roger) Therry, a member of the Irish Bar, Attorney General in New South Wales in 1841, resident Judge at Port Phillip, and afterwards a Supreme Court Judge of New South Wales, and Primary Judge in Equity; and William Charles Wentworth, M.A.



SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, BART., M.D., D.C.L.

CHAPTER II

FIRST STEPS.

The first meeting of the Senate of the University was held under the presidency of Wentworth at the Chambers of the Speaker of the Legislative Council on the 3rd of February, 1851, "to take initiatory proceedings in connection with the establishment of the University."

After some discussion the meeting was adjourned until the 3rd of March, when (Sir) Charles Nicholson was unanimously elected to the office of Vice-Provost, and a Committee was appointed to enter into negotiations with the Trustees of the Sydney College for renting the buildings belonging to that institution. At the next meeting a fortnight later, Edward Hamilton was unanimously elected Provost. This gentleman had been fifth wrangler at Cambridge and a Fellow of Trinity, but his residence in the country at some distance from Sydney seems to have prevented his taking a very active share in the business of the Senate, and he did not long hold the office of Provost. After residing in Australia for about sixteen years, he returned in 1855 to England, where he acted for a time as Parliamentary Agent for the Colony, and afterwards became a member of the House of Commons.

As Registrar and Secretary the Senate appointed Richard Greenup, M.D., who appears to have rendered valuable service in the administrative arrangements of the early days. He held the office until October, 1852, when he resigned to take control of the Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta, where he some years after met his death at the hands of one of the inmates. After resigning the office of Registrar, he acted as Examiner in Medicine.

The first resolution of a practical kind was proposed by Deas-Thomson, and seconded by Wentworth. "That it is expedient to establish a College in connection with the University." "That such College be established in the City of Sydney." After reference to a Committee, it was decided that the College should be opened in October, 1851, "in full confidence that two competent persons may be found in the Colony to fill the offices of Classical and Mathematical lecturers." The Committee reported, "The Faculty of Arts has received the preference for first selection, not because other branches of knowledge are undervalued or considered unimportant in education, but because it appears to your Committee to form the foundation of any complete system."

"The majority of your Committee have with much reluctance forborne to recommend the immediate appointment of a Professor of History and Mental Philosophy; they consider that instruction in these subjects is very important, and beg to refer the matter to the serious consideration of the Senate."

The Committee's report was adopted, and the Provost, Vice-Provost, and Colonial Secretary were requested to take immediate steps for the appointment of Professors of Classics, Mathematics, and Chemistry and Experimental Physics. The selection was entrusted to the following gentlemen in England:—G. B. Airy, afterwards K.C.B., Astronomer Royal; Sir J. F. W. Herschell, Bart.; Professor Malden, of University College, London; and Henry Denison, a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. Notices were also issued inviting application for the temporary lectureships, but although they had been several times repeated, no applications were received for the Mathematical lectureship which could be deemed suitable. It was therefore decided to postpone the opening until the permanent Professors should arrive from England.

It was at that time contemplated that the teaching staff should consist of "one Professor and one Lecturer in the Greek and Latin languages, and Greek and Roman History; one Professor and one Lecturer in mixed and pure Mathematics; one Professor in Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry; and that the Classical Professor shall be Principal of the College." It was the evident intention of the Senate that all examinations should be conducted by the University, and that all the instruction should be given by the College, the first Professors being distinctly appointed "Professors of the Sydney University College." Provision was made in the original by-laws for annual College examinations, and the Secretary of the University was required to act as Registrar of the College, the College accounts being kept quite distinct from those of the University.

The letters relating to the appointment of the Professors were duly despatched by the "Thomas Arbuthnot," which sailed on the 2nd of June, 1851, and duplicates were sent by the "Achilles" on June 21st. The replies were not received until June, 1852.

In the meantime, although the work of actual teaching had not been entered upon, the Senate was by no means idle. A beginning was made of the University library by the purchase of a number of dictionaries and other philological works on various languages, including Greek, Latin, French, German, and Sanskrit, from the library of the Reverend Dr. Mackaen; while a permanent Library Committee, consisting of the Vice-Provost (Sir) Charles Nicholson, Bishop Davis, and the Reverend W. B. Boyce, was entrusted with the work of forming a collection, for which purpose a sum of £500 was placed at their disposal. The University owes them a debt of gratitude for their wisdom in laying the foundation of a noble library by the selection of works of lasting value.

Negotiations were also completed with the Trustees of the Sydney College, the building now occupied by the Sydney Grammar School, for a temporary occupancy of that institution and the use of its library and educational apparatus, the latter being included in a list of property "belonging to the Sydney College, which had been left in charge of the late Mr. Samuel Lyons, viz.: a clock, a portrait of Sir Francis Forbes, two maps, two blackboards with stands, and a pair of large globes." The portrait of Sir Francis Forbes, first Chief Justice of New South Wales, and chairman for many years of the Sydney College, now adorns the walls of the Great Hall.

The letter addressed by the Provost, Vice-Provost and Colonial Secretary to the Committee of Selection in England, sets forth clearly the high aims and standards which the members of the original Senate had before them. "We consider it most important that the Classical and Mathematical Professors should bring with them the prestige of high Academical distinction at one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. And we hope we shall not inconveniently fetter your choice by confining it to first-class men at either University in Classics, and the first ten Wranglers in Mathematics at the University of Cambridge. We also think it important that the gentlemen should be Masters of Arts of not more than six years' standing, and that there should have been no material interruption to the pursuit of their Academical studies up to the time of their appointment by you. But the possession of extensive knowledge, whether in Arts or Science, is not the only qualification indispensable for the successful delivery of public lectures; and we trust that you will, in making your selection, keep in view all those subsidiary qualities of mind, character and manner, which are essential to the effective communication of knowledge to others. In the words of the late Dr. Arnold written on an occasion similar to the present, 'We require for our purpose gentlemen, scholars, men of ability and vigour of character, to become the parents of the education of a country rapidly rising into greatness, qualified to assist in laying the foundations of all good and noble principles, and to induce our youth to submit to the discipline of education for the sake of its ultimate fruits.' "

In Experimental Philosophy, the "course adopted by the Plumian Professor at Cambridge" was to serve as a model, but the lectures were to include also "those subjects which belong exclusively to other Chairs, such as the Jacksonian at Cambridge; while in Chemistry the course of the University of Edinburgh or of King's College, or University College, London, was to be copied.

"We have now to call your attention to the titles of the Professors. In the 17th section of the Act of Incorporation mention is made of the Professors in the University, and no specific mention is made of Professors in the College. Now as the University is not instituted for tuition, but solely for examination as the test of qualifications for the Degrees which it is empowered to confer, there is clearly no occasion for the nomination of University Professors.

"On this point it appears that there is an error in the wording of the Act; if material, it would be easily remedied; but inasmuch as the Senate is distinctly invested with every power necessary for the establishment of the College, the error is not considered of any consequence, and the designation of the Professors will be 'Professors of the University College of Sydney.'"

The Committee of Selection appear to have lost no time in carrying out the wishes of the Senate, and having invited applications, received twenty-four for the Professorship of Classics combined with the office of Principal, twenty-six for that of Mathematics, and thirteen for that of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy. In accordance with the authority delegated to them they appointed to the first named office "the Reverend John Woolley, M.A., D.C.L., graduate of the University of Oxford in 1836, and late Fellow of University College, and now head master of Edward VI.'s Grammar School at Norwich," to the second "Morris Birkbeck Pell, B.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, the Senior Wrangler of 1849"; and to the third "John Smith, M.D., of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and Lecturer in Chemistry in that University."

Professors Woolley and Pell reached Sydney on the 9th of July, 1852, and Professor Smith in September, and they immediately set about making the arrangements necessary for the opening of the University. Their status however, as Professors of the College engaged their early consideration, and they addressed a joint letter to the Senate in the following terms :—

"In recommending, as we venture to do, a change in the constitution of the University, we hope we shall not appear to the Senate to be actuated by slight or ill-considered reasons.

"In proposing rewards and furnishing the means of literary proficiency to students without restriction of religious creed, the University aims at two objects, (1) the advancement of learning, (2) the mitigation by means of youthful association of that religious prejudice and suspicion, which is so injurious to men who must be brought into connection in society and political life. We observe that whilst the lectures of your Professors are open to all matriculated students, they are enforced only upon those who do not belong to some affiliated institution: these students with the Professors are formed into a nominal College. The name of 'College' is associated in English ears with the idea of complete education and moral relations between pupils and tutors, and we are informed from many quarters that this name has given rise to an impression that the Senate proposes as the model system of education one in which religious teaching should bear no part. In the design as we understand it, viz.: that the University makes no attempt to educate, but furnishes instruction in those branches of learning which all may pursue harmoniously together, and has no objection to affiliations of institutions [governed] by religious bodies, to provide home tuition and religious teaching for members of their own communions, we are assured that very many, hitherto unfriendly, heartily concur.

"The students of the present 'College' are in fact University students, corresponding to that large body, who in Oxford and Cambridge formerly lived in 'Halls'; the Professors have no nearer relation to them than to any other students who may attend their lectures. Colleges will probably arise in connection with religious bodies: if they adopt the teaching of the Professors we shall probably attain that system, which it is the prominent object of the Royal Commissioners to restore at home—the general teaching of the Professors, supported and enforced individually by College tutors. But if the pupils of the various institutions were educated entirely apart, we cannot hope to escape the ill effects which have resulted in Oxford and Cambridge from the overgrowth of the tutorial system. The want of a central standard of teaching has not only caused much difficulty in the examinations, but has greatly impeded the advance of Science in both Universities.

"We cannot but fear that in time the advantage provided by your endowed chairs, will be confined to the sons of residents in Sydney: no sensible guardian will entrust his ward to a boarding house, if a College in connection with his own Church exists: and with the present impression that the Professors are 'Tutors,' but Tutors exercising no moral control—many, even of the residents, will be prejudiced against it. What we venture respectfully to suggest is, that the name of 'College' as conveying no practical meaning, but giving occasion to misconception, should be discontinued. That the Professors should be styled 'Professors of the University,' and that, as a general rule, all matriculated students should be required to attend their lectures."

The arguments contained in this letter and in a subsequent letter of explanation were deemed entirely satisfactory, and the desired change was made in their style, and thus the University assumed its present form, as a central teaching institution, to be augmented later by the erection of Colleges in connection with various religious denominations, in which tutorial assistance and religious instruction should be given to the students.

The first Matriculation examination was held in the first week of October, 1852, the subjects being Greek—the 6th book of Homer's Iliad, and the 1st book of Xenophon's Anabasis; Latin—the 1st book of Virgil's Aeneid, and the Bellum Catilinarium of Sallust; Arithmetic, Algebra including simple equations, and the 1st book of Euclid. Twenty-four candidates succeeded in passing this test.

The inauguration ceremony was held on the 11th of October in the large hall of the Sydney College building. It was a ceremony of great interest to the community, and was attended by the Governor-General, Sir Charles Fitz-Roy, Chief Justice Sir Alfred Stephen, Mr. Justice Dickinson, Lieutenant-General Wynyard, Commander in Chief of the forces, officers of the fleet, the principal ministers of Religion of all denominations, members of the legal profession, and consuls of the foreign powers.

The students admitted to matriculation were twenty-four in number:— W. C. Curtis, D. S Mitchell, Alex. Oliver, R. Sealy, Fitzwilliam Wentworth, R. S. Willis, W. C. Windeyer, C. Allen, A. R. Riley, J. A. Wilson, W. H. A. Hurst, W. H. Forshall, G. A. Moore, John Kinloch, G. C. Curtis, R. M. Fitzgerald, R. Riddell, Marshall Burdekin, E. Lee, H. W. Radford, T. B. Clarke, T. H. Coulson, G. Leary, J. Leary, and J. W. Johnson; and of these, the seven first named, were elected scholars on the foundation.

The very eloquent addresses delivered on the occasion by Sir Charles Nicholson and Dr. Woolley are here given at length.

Sir Charles Nicholson said:—

In thus publicly declaring the commencement of the first academic course in our University, I feel that a task has been imposed on me that would have been more appropriately discharged by our learned Provost,—conscious as I am of his superior ability to do justice in language adequate to the occasion, to an event of so great, so solemn, and so interesting a kind as that which we are this day called upon to celebrate. For it would indeed be difficult to suggest any circumstance connected with the social and intellectual growth of the colony fraught with deeper or more enduring interest than that of the inauguration of an Institution founded for the promotion of all the higher branches of learning—an Institution whose comprehensive design and ample endowment are such as must enlist in its favour the sympathies of every generous mind, and afford a promise that the advantages which it holds forth may continue to be dispensed to the future generations of this colony, to the remotest period.

In the year 1850, the Legislative Council passed an Act to incorporate and endow the University of Sydney. The preamble to the Bill declares it expedient for the better advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of her Majesty's subjects resident in the colony of New South Wales, without any distinction whatever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education. To carry out these intentions, provision is made for the appointment of a Senate, consisting of sixteen fellows, to whom are confided the granting of degrees, honours, and rewards of merit, and the general conduct and management of the Institution. It can require no argument with those conversant with the previous condition or present state of the colony, or who appreciate the advantages of that high intellectual cultivation which the training of an University can alone afford, to establish the necessity or appropriateness of such a measure. For notwithstanding the extraordinary advances made by the colony in population, wealth, and all material resources, during the last few years—such as indeed have scarcely been paralleled in the history of any other country—no means of education have been opened to our youth beyond those afforded by our ordinary every-day schools, which, although conducted by zealous and able teachers, from their nature and constitution cannot undertake, or even pretend to deal with, those higher branches of education which constitute the proper departments of academic training. To a youth emulous of literary honour, and the rewards of scholarship, no institution existed in the colony in which he might meet with kindred spirits imbued with the same love for letters, burning with the same desire for distinction, and ready to join in the same intellectual race with himself. In the ancient seats of learning in our native land were these institutions alone to be found, which afforded the means or incitements to high scholarship. The lengthened voyage from hence to Europe, the absence from parental control and the guardianship of friends, and the expense attendant upon University education in England, presented difficulties and dangers such as few persons solicitous for the welfare of their children were willing, or, if willing, able to encounter. If any further argument were required illustrative of the necessity of such a foundation as our University, it is afforded in the partial, if not entire failure of every attempt hitherto made for the establishment of Collegiate Institutions throughout the Australian Colonies. The want of success that has attended all such efforts may reasonably be referred to three several causes, first, the absence of any sufficient endowment; secondly, an incapacity to grant academic honours or degrees; and thirdly, their limitation to some particular religious communion. I advert, without any invidious motive in so doing, to these facts, because I believe that it is by their full recognition that the University of Sydney has been placed upon a foundation at once permanent and comprehensive. The experience of all the nations of the old world has incontrovertibly proved, that the foundations for the higher branches of learning can only be maintained and perpetuated by permanent endowments. In our native land the zeal and the piety of kings, nobles, and statesmen have been testified for a long succession of ages, in the princely endowments made to the two most ancient and renowned seats of learning, Oxford and Cambridge. The humbler, but scarcely less useful, institutions of Scotland have owed their maintenance, and much of their efficiency, to the endowments of former times. Even in the United States of America, where the political temper and habitude of the country is to regard with suspicion, if not dislike, prerogative of every kind, whether founded on rank or fortune, the titular distinctions accorded to others are recognised; and for the liberality and extent of her endowments of institutions destined to the promotion of learning, America may vie with any country in the world. It was therefore, we consider, a wise provision on the part of the Legislature, when establishing this University, that, having regard to its permanent and efficient working, they bestowed upon it the munificent endowment which it now enjoys. Uninfluenced by causes of temporary depression and decay, we may hope the Institution thus founded may stand secure and serene, whatever may be the perturbations of the social or political atmosphere that surrounds it. Other institutions, the creation of popular will, the embodiment and expression of some temporary impulse, may rise and fall with the influences to which they owe their origin; but the youth, who for ages to come may issue from the portals of this Institution, will be the champions and guardians of rights and privileges, the enjoyment of which has been secured to them by the wisdom of their fathers. The second feature to which I would advert as characteristic of the Sydney University is the high privilege accorded to it by the local Legislature, ratified and confirmed by a most marked expression of the Royal will,—of granting degrees in the several faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine. When such distinctions are the genuine criterion of proficiency in art or science, they possess no inconsiderable value in the eyes of all reflecting persons. It may not be irrelevant to add that my learned associates are deeply impressed with the necessity of establishing such regulations for granting degrees and enjoining the observance of such a course of study as may make those who are the recipients of her honours worthy of the distinctions accorded to them.

A third attribute upon which we would venture to augur success to our infant Institution is its comprehensive design and character. Limited to no sect and confined to no class, its sphere of action is calculated to embrace men of every creed and of all ranks. Dispensing mere secular instruction, and leaving the inculcation of religious truth to the spiritual guardians of each denomination of religionists, the University presents the widest possible area for all who are willing to come within her precincts. It has indeed been urged by some persons, as a fatal defect in its organisation, that the institution is not associated with some one of the great leading divisions of the Christian Church, and that the inculcation of dogmatic Theology, and special religious training, are not made a part of academic discipline. We would, however, reply, in answer to those who take exceptions on such grounds, that to make revealed religion a special element in our teaching would be at once to destroy the catholic character of the institution, and limit its influence merely to one single class of religionists. Such a proposition would be totally inconsistent with the spirit of an institution established and maintained from public funds, to which all alike contribute, and in the benefits of which all have a right to share. In thus abstaining from blending secular and religious teaching, neither the Legislature nor the present conductors of the Institution can permit it to be inferred that such a separation is to be held as implying indifference on their part to those higher objects of revealed truth, upon the due perception and practical observance of which the happiness of all, both here and hereafter, must depend. It is not because we abstain from inculcating, that we ignore the existence of dogmatic truth. Rejoicing in the blessing of religious freedom, and believing that religious convictions are the most valuable of all possessions, we leave the guardianship of them to parents and teachers, whose special function it may be to assume and to exercise such a trust. Whilst the University will not fail to enforce, so far as her power extends, a correct deportment amongst her alumni, parents and guardians, or those affiliated institutions which we hope soon to see spring up, and with whom the students may be domiciled, will more effectually provide for their religious training and general behaviour. The establishment of suffragan colleges by some of the great leading denominations of Christians was an event contemplated by the Legislature, and would, in its realisation, supply all that could be wished in rendering our academic system complete. In the event of such affiliated institutions being called into existence, their action might be carried on simultaneously and in perfect harmony with that of the University,—those multifarious branches of secular instruction, which educated men of whatever creed must know, being communicated by the one institution, the religious training and moral superintendence of the student being entrusted to the other. The elements of grammar, the principles of logic, the laws of physics, of mathematical and chemical science, are universal in their nature, and have no relation to those opinions respecting revealed truth about which men so often differ. Much, it is apprehended, might be urged in favour of a system by which men of different and opposing creeds may be united in objects and pursuits in which no difference can exist—a system under the influence of which a spirit of toleration, of mutual charity, and good will, may be nourished and maintained. For we are persuaded that those who in their early days have sat on the same benches, imbibed from the same pure fountain the draughts of knowledge, can never be actuated by that spirit of sectarian bitterness by which society often is too unhappily divided and torn in other countries. Indirectly, we believe, but in no small degree, will the secular teaching of the University subserve the cause of religion and of revealed truth. For it may safely be affirmed that a mind disciplined and enlarged by habits of study, and by the acquisition of knowledge, must be better prepared for the reception of divine truth than one that is uncultivated and uninformed. The undevout philosopher is generally the mere sciolist. Whatever tends to enlarge the domain of thought, to make us acquainted with the things that have gone before us, and those that are beyond us, serves but to impress us the more deeply with sentiments of humility and reverence for the Great Author of all things.

There is one point further in connection with the comprehensive character of our foundation to which I must refer. I allude to the liberal provision which is made for the endowment of eighteen scholarships, of the annual value of fifty pounds each, tenable for three years. These are thrown open to the competition of the youth of the whole colony. In our Universities at home it is generally the practice to limit the competition for presentations, to those educated in particular foundations, or belonging to some particular county or parish. No such restrictive rule is here applicable. Is there any youth whose ear or whose eye these words may reach, now occupying the forms of any of our schools, eager in all the ardour of youth to acquire honourable distinction in letters, but with whom the "res angusta domi" may be calculated to repress such generous aspirations? To the scholarships in this University I would direct his gaze. Be he poor, or be he friendless, here he may acquire a distinction, the reward of merit only. Knowledge to him will here unfold her ample page, all the spoils of time, all the treasures of thought, and all the bright domain of a glorious future, may here become his. In the fulness and fervour of a youthful spirit, he may realise the dream of the poet, and exclaim:—

> ———— juvat integros accedere fontes
> *Atque haurire*, juvatque novos decerpere flores,
> Insignemque meo capiti petere inde coronam.

I should not have indulged in such a digression were it not to meet an allegation that has, I believe, been made, to the effect that the University has been founded as an institution for the benefit, and as an exclusive possession, of the rich. To meet such a statement it is only necessary to observe, that scarcely any class can be indicated in this community destitute of means for providing elementary education for their offspring, or where, in a case of more than ordinary promise, the means of educating to an extent sufficient to qualify for matriculation do not exist. The terms of admission to our classes and the scholarships we have founded are calculated to afford every facility and encouragement to candidates of whatever degree, who may be desirous of participating in the advantages which are held out to them.

Having thus cursorily glanced at some of the peculiar characteristics of our Institution, and endeavoured to combat objections that, in a spirit too often deficient in candour, have been urged against it, I shall briefly detail the steps that have been taken towards the establishment of the several professorships, the duties of which will this day commence. No sooner had the fellows become invested with the important and responsible functions entrusted to them, than they proceeded to the establishment of chairs in those several branches of literature and science, which are considered of fundamental importance in every system of academic training. Professorships were therefore instituted in Greek and Latin, in Mathematics, and in Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy. To secure the services of able and accomplished teachers was an object of earnest solicitude on the part of the Senate. After much and careful reflection they resolved to entrust the selection of their first professors to a committee of gentlemen in England consisting of Sir John Herschell, Bart.; Professor Airy, Astronomer Royal; Professor Malden, of University College, London; and Henry Denison, Esq., formerly Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. The trust and duty imposed upon these distinguished individuals were undertaken, and have been discharged with a zeal and a cordiality that demand our most grateful acknowledgements. After a most patient and laborious examination of the credentials of the various candidates who came forward (and whose numbers amounted to upwards of sixty), the choice of the Committee was finally fixed upon the Rev. J. Woolley, D.C.L., the Head Master of King Edward the Sixth's School, at Norwich, and formerly fellow of University College, Oxford, as Classical Professor; on M. B. Pell, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, as Professor of Mathematics; and on John Smith, Esq., Doctor of Medicine, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Marischal College, Aberdeen, as Professor of Chemistry and the Philosophy of Physics. All of these gentlemen have acquired high academic distinction, have had considerable experience in teaching, and possess in the most eminent degree all those high moral qualities essential for the proper discharge of their several duties. Simultaneously with the means adopted for the selection and appointment of the Professors, steps were taken for obtaining books and apparatus from England, for the foundation of a library, and for the necessary illustration of the lectures in Physical Science. The philosophical apparatus, selected by Professor Smith, has already reached the colony, and our first consignment of books, of the value of £500, is daily expected. It is the intention of the Senate to appropriate a fixed sum every year for the establishment and maintenance of a library. The foundations of a system have thus been laid, susceptible of expansion according to the growth and advancing requirements of the Institution. The union of the two chairs of Greek and Latin, of Chemistry and the Philosophy of Physics, is to be regarded as a temporary arrangement. Neither have the Senate lost sight of the necessity of instituting lectureships on the various branches of Literature and Science, necessary for forming a complete curriculum either in Arts, or the special faculties of Law and Physic. It may be regarded as expedient almost forthwith to supply some of the desiderata thus presented, and the time is probably not far distant when lectures on Jurisprudence, and the several branches of Medicine, might secure a sufficient number of attendants to justify the institution of chairs in these several faculties. The great and the paramount object to be achieved in any system of academic training at the present moment is the raising the standard of proficiency as regards classics and mathematics. It would be quite out of place on such an occasion as the present to vindicate a system in which the languages of classical antiquity hold the most prominent place. To every educated and reflecting mind the conclusion is irresistible, that no better discipline for the intellect of the young can be found than that which is afforded by a careful and thorough initiation into the structure and forms of the Greek and Latin languages. Such a process involves with the learner a practical acquaintance with those fundamental principles of logic of which the grammar of every language is more or less an exemplification. To regard a knowledge of the ancient languages as a mere futile exercise of memory is to betray an ignorance or a perverseness which it is scarcely necessary to attempt either to enlighten or combat. If no other benefit were to accrue from the cultivation of classical literature, this alone would be more than sufficient to justify all that has been said in its behalf,—that it affords an avenue, and gives familiar access to the most glorious and most enduring monuments of human genius. From whence can the poet, the orator, the statesman draw such pure draughts of inspiration as from the immortal literature of Greece and Rome? As the majesty, the unequalled grace, and unapproachable beauty of the Parthenon have been the envy and admiration of all ages, so will the works of Homer and Æschylus, of Demosthenes and Plato, be regarded as the archetypes of all that is sublime in poetry, eloquent in oratory, or profound and original in philosophy.

The circumstances and the occasion under which we are now assembled are suggestive of reflections as connected with those to whom the University owes its origin, as well as with reference to those for whose especial benefit it has been established, of the most deeply interesting kind. To the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and to the administration of His Excellency Sir Charles

Fitz-Roy belong the merit, and the proud distinction, of having originated a measure fraught with so many great and noble ends. It may be doubted whether in the enactment of laws having for their object the general welfare of society, such as have regard to the mere economic well-being of the state constitute the exclusive, or ought to be regarded as the highest objects of legislation. Material advancement without a corresponding progression in the moral and intellectual condition of a community, is of small avail in promoting its real happiness or ultimate greatness. Whilst therefore it is the duty of the state to promote elementary education upon the most extended basis, by the establishment of schools throughout the length and breadth of the land, it is not less so to provide those higher means of instruction by which men may be fitted to discharge the duties and offices belonging to the higher grades in society; to enable her citizens to become enlightened statesmen, useful magistrates, learned and able lawyers, judicious physicians; to enable each, in fine, to discharge with credit and ability the several duties belonging to the particular station in life in which God's providence has placed him. No epoch could perhaps have been fixed upon more appropriate than the termination of the fifth decade of the present century for the foundation of an University. Already more than one generation born beneath this Southern sky have lived and passed away, leaving as an inheritance to their children a pride in, and a love for, the land of their birth. To those of us whose recollections are linked with that old ancestral land—the land of so many glories, and of such imperishable renown—it may indeed be difficult to realise the earnestness of the affection which every Australian feels for his country. Such a feeling, however, does exist in no slight degree, and everyone must admit that a sentiment so praiseworthy, an impulse from whence a spirit of the purest patriotism may arise, ought to be cherished and receive a right direction. At a moment, then, when the colony in her onward progress was developing, with unprecedented rapidity, a political and social organisation, and assimilating to herself day by day the lineaments of the parent state; at a period when the necessity was becoming more and more urgent for educating our youth to the duties of the high citizenship many of them will soon be called upon to exercise, was the measure entered upon for founding this great seminary. I think I hear the voice of one honourable and learned member, on witnessing the achievement of the great design with which his name will be ever associated, saying to the country of his birth, and to the land that will long own him as the most gifted of her sons, "Behold an institution consecrated to the noblest of purposes, provided for you and your children. Accept, preserve, defend the sacred trust. Κτῆμα ἐς ἀεί, let it be to you and to them an everlasting inheritance." And let us carry the mind's eye onward to a period when this colony shall have acquired the form and the proportions of an empire; when the events of this age shall have become obscured by time, and circumstances which belong to our history may have the same relation to the future, which those of the Heptarchy have to this era. Then, when all the busy tumult that now agitates us shall have passed away and become obliterated in the great gulf of time, *one* event will stand forth in bold relief signalising the age and the men who now live. As Oxford has been associated for a thousand years with the name of Alfred, so may the names of our illustrious Sovereign, and of her representative, be perpetuated, and remembered, and honoured for ages to come in connection with that of the University of Sydney.

Lastly, with reference to those for whose especial benefit this Institution has been founded I would say a few words. You, my young friends, are the first to whom have been accorded the advantages of University education in this colony. Prove yourself worthy of the high privilege you enjoy, by a constant, sedulous, application to your studies. Consider that the honour of this Institution, and its future character and usefulness, will to some extent be determined by your conduct and behaviour. I know that there are some amongst you who are urged by the desire of acquiring honourable distinction in the career upon which you are about to enter, and who are wont to waste the midnight oil in studious labour. To such the language of exhortation is not needed: "Macti estote virtute." Each of you, I hope, is influenced by a firm resolve to employ his time and opportunity to the best advantage. Some there may be amongst you, not destitute of capacity nor unqualified to achieve honourable distinction, but who may be deficient in those habits of application which are essential to success, whatever be the objects aimed at. And there may be those amongst you prone to habits of listlessness, and who think that occasional and extraordinary exertion will compensate for past neglect. Be assured that a disposition of this kind will lead to unhappiness and disappointed hopes. On the other hand, a steady application to your duties will carry with it its own immediate reward. The pleasures and advantages which flow from study are infinite. By it you are brought into intimate communion with the greatest minds that ever lived. The noblest creations of the human intellect are the objects of your familiar contemplation. The pursuit of these will open up to you higher objects of ambition than those which captivate the multitude,—fame not founded on the vulgar attribute of wealth, or any other accidental distinction,—a satisfaction pure and ethereal in its character, the highest award of every true academician. Australia has no past, but she has a future. Is that future to be one of brightness or glory, or of darkness and humiliation? Is she, the degenerate daughter of an illustrious race, to live upon the traditions of great names only, or is she "patriæ renascentis perenne germen," to produce her Shakespere and Milton, her Locke and her Newton—"hearts pregnant with celestial fire, hands fitted to sway the rod of Empire"? With you, and with that multitudinous band of young spirits who are to follow in your track, must the solution of this question depend. You and they are to be subjects, and the writers of her future history. To give a tone and a character to that future that it may be distinguished by virtue, piety, moderation, humanity, wisdom, is the object of this foundation. Ah! my young friends, never did I so forcibly feel the want of power to give expression to my feelings as I do at this moment. How gladly would I bring before you that bright galaxy of great names, of poets, orators, statesmen, philosophers, that have illustrated the annals of that land from whence your fathers sprang. How readily would I quote to you examples of merit struggling with adversity, of triumphant genius, and of immortal renown. Our time will not permit me to enlarge on subjects so fertile of illustration. The circumstances of this day must be of no small moment in your future lives, and will carry with them recollections of pleasure or feelings of remorse. Are you to receive, and, by receiving, to reflect honour on your alma mater, who is this day about to adopt you as her first and eldest sons? Are the hopes of friends, the aspirations of your countrymen, to be gratified or humiliated in your career? Are you prepared to sacrifice the idle or vicious fancies of the hour for the lasting gratification of intellectual labour? With you, to all these several questions, must rest the answer. That answer, however, I will anticipate. Full of youthful enthusiasm you will enter upon your appointed career, "Et quasi cursores, vitai lampada tradunt," so will the sacred torch of learning and science confided to you be cherished, and transmitted to those that are to succeed you in the intellectual race upon which you have this day entered.

The following address was then delivered by the Principal, Dr. Woolley:—

The ceremony which we have just witnessed is not to be estimated by its impressiveness as a spectacle, nor by its immediate importance, but rather by its moral significance, and by the influence which it is destined to exercise upon the fortunes of this great and daily increasing nation. The past two years have indeed come laden to Australia with the seeds of vast and momentous change; the tide which has swelled so rapidly and so high during the last few months can scarcely find a parallel in history. This lately too much neglected colony has, by the special interposition of Providence, risen all at once into the state and consideration of a well-nigh independent people. And amidst the social and political revolution which is going on before our eyes, fraught in many respects with elements of anxiety and alarm, there is no circumstance more suggestive to a patriotic mind of sober exultation and rational hope, than the foundation in the bosom of our society, by the unaided, unsuggested act of that society itself, of the first colonial University in the British Empire. When I reflect on the multiform and far-extending interests which are involved in the work we have begun to-day, when I anticipate the glow of satisfaction or the recoil of disappointment with which we shall in time to come look back upon these proceedings, I shrink from the task imposed by my office, and most reluctantly imperil, by my weakness and inadequacy of speech, even the momentary success of an Institution so fateful to an integral portion of the globe. In one respect alone I seem appropriately to occupy this position: I stand as the representative, not only of one of our ancient Universities, but of the oldest collegiate corporation in Christendom, to congratulate this far-off, youngest accession to the sacred sisterhood of learning and science. Nine hundred and eighty years have passed since our glorious Alfred provided, amidst the fens and forests of Oxford, a home of union and of refuge for the poor and scattered scholars who were, in those rude and uncertain times, with toil and danger watching before the pale and glimmering lamp of knowledge. What thought arose within the King's heart as he stood within his narrow and humble portal, you, sir, the founder of the University of Sydney, may perhaps, most easily and justly conceive. Did his prophetic eye discern, rising out from the tangled and untrodden bush, the "stream-like wandering of that glorious street," glittering with piles of stately palaces and venerable spires? Did he behold in vision the long array of saints and sages, of philosophers and patriots, who by their wisdom and virtue should make their desert-cells world famous to succeeding ages? Did he anticipate, with a noble pride, the Anglo-Saxon root which he had planted, not merely after a thousand years living and undecayed, but casting off the parasitical growth of prejudice and time, and bursting forth in renewed beauty and more extended usefulness? Did his imagination dare her flight beyond the limits of his island home, and picture in the remotest corners of the earth the children of his race, nurtured in his own institutions, bearing forth the spirit and the forms which they loved into a yet wilder solitude, and a more inaccessible wilderness? Could this have been—could he in thought have wandered amongst the groves of Magdalen, beneath the shapely tower of Wolsey, or stood in the hall of Christ Church or Trinity, or knelt in sainted Henry's matchless shrine, or in Sheldon's magnificent theatre have witnessed the concourse of the learned and the wise, have seen its galleries crowded by the fairest and noblest of the land, the heroes of thought and action revisiting with grave complacence the scenes of their early glory, and regarding with a sympathising tenderness the image of their own youthful emulation—could he thence have been transported into our unambitious and unarchitectural building

—could he have seen in this assembly a nearer representation of that little company which he gathered round his banner at Oxford for a struggle more arduous than against the invading Dane, a conquest more glorious than the subjugation of a kingdom, he would, I am assured, have found in the triumphal commemoration of his own university, a scene not more congenial to his spirit, not more deserving of his sympathy and interest than the modest inauguration of ours.

I have invoked the spirit of Alfred, and I hope, without presumption or exaggeration; it is in his spirit that the founders of this University seek to be partakers of his success—in the spirit, first, I will boldly say, of his religion; for true religion and sound learning cannot brook to dwell apart; the foundation of the faith can never be finally impaired by knowledge; the effect of science, if it be but deep, earnest, comprehensive, and therefore humble, cannot but be to awaken the consciousness of our spiritual nature, the desire to satisfy our spiritual longings, and to enter into our spiritual relations. True, we may not in this place exercise the privilege of manifesting towards sacred truth the open homage that was permitted to Alfred. The passions, but still more, the misconceptions of men, have rent the bond of brotherhood asunder: they that worship a common Lord may no longer kneel at a common altar; and in a national school of learning, theology would now tyrannically usurp that pre-eminence which she blamelessly enjoyed of old.

To require from the students of the liberal sciences a pledge of unity in creed, to enforce upon all the religious convictions of a part, would be to widen the breach which separates us, to aggravate our misunderstandings, to embitter the jealousy and heartburnings which political differences sufficiently enflame. This principle, however they may deplore its truth, the most religious men must now consistently affirm; and in several universities founded during the present century, it has been admitted and in part realised; but because in part, either ineffectually or with offence. Dr. Arnold, excluding from his pale of citizenship all who were not called Christians, attempted to unite the various denominations and churches of Christendom in the hollow treaty of a shadowy and unsubstantial formula; and the London University itself has made an expiring effort to retain a religious element in her voluntary examinations upon the critical text of the New Testament. It is a matter of just congratulation that in the Sydney University this enunciation has first been made unequivocally and without reserve; she has first distinctly marked the boundaries of Education and Secular Instruction. She neither presumes to distinguish from its accidents the essence of our common faith, nor degrades theological study to the level of a merely scholastic exercise, nor with profane foot intrudes into the arcana of the sanctuary. Abdicating a function with which she is conscious of her incompetency to deal, she pronounces no judgment upon the place or importance of that function in the general method of education; and those who, as many I trust here do, believe and act upon the belief that secular instruction, unhallowed by the teaching, undisciplined by the principle, unquickened by the motives of religion, is dangerous and fatal in proportion to its scientific excellence and completeness, may, with undoubting conscience and sincere zeal, co-operate in the work which we are this day commencing. To those indeed who will for the present, perhaps always, form the large majority of our undergraduates, the inhabitants of the city and its neighbourhood, there is neither theoretical nor practical disadvantage; in the teaching, the discipline, and above all in the influence and example of home, they enjoy the purest and safest religious training, the most persuasive inducements to virtue and piety; and the association in our lecture halls of persons professing widely various creeds, without appearance of compromise or temptation to dispute, will, we may reasonably hope, engender and mature a spirit, which all creeds alike inculcate, which all, chiefly for want of mutual intercourse, fail to obtain, of toleration, respect and good will towards those whom, however erroneous we may deem their opinions, we have known to be animated by the same truthfulness and honesty of purpose as ourselves. One class, indeed, remains, whose interests require consideration. Already some have left a home in the country to associate themselves with our body; and soon as the rapid progress of civilisation shall have peopled our waste and silent prairies as thickly as an English shire, a continually increasing number will seek admission into our walls from agricultural districts. For students of this description the University has made what provision she could, the same which was originally made in Oxford and Cambridge, before pious munificence had surrounded the public University with those sumptuous private foundations which are the envy and the admiration of Europe. She has done what she could, but not the best that may be effected by others; the lodging-house or hostel, however faithfully governed or diligently visited, can never fill up that void which the loss of home associations has left in the imagination and the heart. There needs a more constraining authority, more endearing sympathy, more prevailing inducements than can be furnished by such a dwelling and society. And may it be permitted to one who owes whatever is most cherished in the past, or brightest in the future, to an English college, to indulge the pleasing fancy, that we may see reproduced amongst us the picture of that discipline which the great and good schoolmaster, Thomas Arnold, declared to be the one alone adapted to the nurture of our British youth; that ere this generation has passed away, the waters of the Parramatta River, or the quiet bays of our beautiful harbour, will mirror in their crystal depths many a reverend chapel, and pictured hall, and solemn cloister, and pleasant garden, like those which gem the margin of the Isis and the Cam; whose memory, like some choice perfume, revives the spirit fainting under the cares and business of life; like the rock-spring in the wilderness, follows our toilsome march to freshen and renew those lofty hopes and bright imaginings, the best inheritance of youth, which, not by God's providence, but by man's neglect, too often perish without their appointed gratification, when the evening of our age finds us, in the words of our own poet, like a stranded vessel alone upon a dark shore, or in the true and expressive, but melancholy phrase of Aristotle, *τεταπεινωμένους ὑπὸ τοῦ βίου* "bowed down and humbled by the commerce of the world."

And not less did our founders require the support of Alfred's faith and confidence in his cause. Ours, indeed, are not the same difficulties which the royal patriot had to encounter; yet they are, perhaps, neither fewer nor less formidable. His were the hindrances of a vanquished and retiring barbarism, which every additional facility of intercourse, every amelioration of the social relations, every approach towards settled government tended constantly to mitigate or remove; ours are those of a rank and luxuriant civilisation. The refinements and comforts of life, with their attendant utilitarianism, the general diffusion of information, with its desultory superficialism, are as real impediments to the advancement of science as ignorance, insecurity, and oppression. Now, a University is not the handmaid, but the nursing mother of literature; her office is not to teach only, but to regulate and guide, sometimes encouraging that which is unduly depreciated, restraining within limits that which is valued beyond its worth. To lay firmly and broadly the foundations of such an Institution requires a clear and unpartial view of education, and the requirements of our own age, a forethought which ventures to surrender a present advantage to a distant and prospective good, a courage which, in seeking to convince and persuade, shrinks not, if need be, from misunderstanding and reproach. This wise moderation, neither neglecting nor blindly following popular opinion, a slave neither to authority nor to theory, to prescription nor to novelty, is above all required in those who, like you, meditate the erection, not of a frail and perishable theatre for the amusement of the multitude, but of a monument to endure throughout all generations.

Such we may believe was the spirit which dictated the course of study to which the teaching of the University is at present confined. I can imagine the surprise, not unmixed with disappointment, which this restriction may have occasioned. Three Professors, with four subjects of instruction, are truly inadequate to support the dignity of a University, far less to emulate those home seminaries whose teachers are numbered not by units but by tens. This natural feeling was, I doubt not, anticipated and shared in by the framers of our constitution; and to gratify it, had been an easy task. There are living on our own shores men whose acquirements raise them to the highest rank in various departments of knowledge, who will not, we trust, in due time, refuse to be associated in any undertaking for the public good. And the more honour is due to those whose self-denial preferred the less-imposing substance to the tempting but as yet delusive shadow, and is content to wait until circumstances prepare and justify the extension of our boundaries. And whilst I also anxiously desire the coming of that time, I look for it the more hopefully and cheerfully, because it has not been anticipated prematurely in a vain pageant. What has been done is our best security for that which yet remains to do. Upon this subject I will entreat your patience, if I offer further explanation.

"The idea of a University," to adopt the words of a celebrated living authority,* "is two-fold; it is first, what its name imports, a school of liberal and general knowledge, and secondly a collection of special schools, devoted to the learned professions. Of these, the former is the University, properly so called; the second is complementary and ministerial. The former considers the learner as an end in and for himself, his perfection as man simply being the object of his education. The latter proposes an end out of and beyond the learner, his dexterity, namely, as a professional man." The faculty of arts, which assumes the province of general education, was accordingly considered in the ancient universities as the mother of the other faculties; in some instances, as in Oxford and Paris, it subsisted for a considerable period alone, and still in the majority of learned bodies it occupies a predominant position. Few, indeed, amongst modern universities, preserve unimpaired the two-fold type of their origin; in some the special schools have well-nigh superseded the general; in others they have practically disappeared themselves. Whilst either neglect is deeply to be regretted, and if possible repaired, we may yet derive an instructive lesson from the comparative fortunes of those universities in which special or general teaching has prevailed. Both have come short of their appointed purpose, but not both equally. In the former, knowledge, however technically and professionally accurate, has failed to preserve to the graduates that estimation which a degree originally claimed, and, in course of time, their narrow and partial requirements have been lowered to a continually decreasing standard. The graduates of the latter, although unhappily compelled to seek their professional education beyond the precincts of the mother University, have yet secured almost a monopoly of credit and success. The soundest lawyers come forth from schools in which law is never taught; the most accomplished physicians are nurtured where medicine is but a name. Neither of these examples will, we hope, be followed by the University of Sydney; yet she has done wisely in avoiding for the present the delusive appearance of a perfect type; and in establishing, after the ancient pattern, first, the faculty of arts, she has consulted as well for the interest of those sciences which she is contented for a time to want, as of those which she commences by professing. She has escaped a similar disappointment to that which in England has been experienced in the failure of Mechanics' Institutes and People's Colleges. Those well-intended experiments have owed their ill-success, not to any deficiency of zeal or experience or ability in their governors or teachers, but to a radical and inherent vice in their constitution, or, to speak more justly, in the mental condition of those to whom their advantages were proffered, the absence, that is, of a previous disciplinal training, and the consequent incapacity for continuous intellectual exertion. The history of these institutions is generally the same; their first erection excites attention, interest, enthusiasm; the classes are crowded with eager and delighted auditors; it is necessary rather to repress than to stimulate application. But soon all is changed: when the intoxication of novelty and the eclat of publicity are succeeded by the daily routine of obscure and laborious diligence, few indeed are found to whom the fruit of knowledge compensates for the bitterness of its root; few who are able to devote to the silent laboratory of thought that sustained attention which the mastery of the simplest truth demands.

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* Sir William Hamilton. "Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, Education and University Reform; collected from the Edinburgh Review." 8vo. 1852, p. 672.

But, it may be asked, to what right do we arrogate to the chairs already founded amongst us the proud title of the faculty of arts? By what authority do they claim an exclusive or even pre-eminent value as the disciplinal method of education? To this question an answer must be returned. It is not enough to plead the suffrage of philosophers and educators throughout the civilised world: not even enough to exhibit the result of these, in comparison with more novel and popular systems. We acknowledge, indeed, and accept our position as the youngest daughter of the family of learning: we are not rash to assay weapons other than those whose temper has been proved in many a conflict with ignorance and presumption; we hear with respect the counsels, and follow in the footsteps, of those who have already won the height which we are setting out to climb. But we follow neither implicitly nor as unconvinced. The ceremonies of this day's inauguration, so far as they are retained from ancient academic ritual, the habits which we wear, our statutory and customary observances, are not adopted only because they preserve the traditions of our fathers, because they link us to the venerable procession of scholars in the days of old, because in them we seem to claim the kindred and inherit the spirit of the mighty dead; but also because we believe that the God who, not in vain, has clothed the soul with a body, and made the senses interpreters and ministers of thought, and given to the outward world its mysterious hold and mastery upon our fancy, has designed and commanded us by the right use of material symbols to bring our souls and bodies into harmony, and attune our faculties to the work in which they are engaged. And thus we vindicate our proposed undergraduate course, not more from authority than common sense; and in the vindication our only difficulty arises from the abundance and multiplicity of our materials. To enter in detail upon a theme so varied would ill become this place and occasion; even to indicate in passing the topics of the argument will exercise the patience of my hearers. I will try to do so with all briefness. I say, then, generally, that the judgment of our founders in appointing for their disciplinal course the study of philology, especially in the classical languages, with logic and mental philosophy on the one hand, and on the other, mathematics and the elements of physical science, is supported, were the evidence of experience as doubtful as it is decisive, by the *reason of the case.* A liberal education is one which cultivates and develops in their due and harmonious proportion what the Romans called "humanitas," all those faculties and powers which distinguish man from the inferior creatures. This end it accomplishes in two ways: (1) by the appropriate and healthful exercise of those faculties; (2) by introducing them to those objects, in the observation of which they will hereafter be engaged; in other words, a good education must induce a habit of patient, connected, vigorous, independent thinking, and must afford a general prospect of the most important objects of thought, the world within us, and then the world without, both in our relations to our fellow men and the constitution of the physical creation. How the second of these purposes, the opening, that is, of an extensive and many-sided range of thought, is effected by the studies you recommend, we need scarcely to be told. We know that mathematical science is the queen and guardian of all those pursuits which investigate or apply the laws of nature; the progress, nay, even the continuance of the meanest among the latter, ever keeps pace with the cultivation of the former. And to take the lowest ground: the mechanical arts, those which, assuming scientific truths, deduce from them discoveries which directly enhance the luxury of life, but indirectly are most powerful agents in promoting the moral and social progress of mankind; all these, in a thousand ways, are indebted to the abstracted studies of the solitary recluse; and even the stability of moral and social relations depends not a little upon a Galileo or a Newton. We know, again, that the languages of Greece and Rome are the master-keys which unlock the noblest modern tongues of Europe, and with the increased power of understanding our brethren's speech, enlarge our sympathies and realise our fraternity; that as the disunion of the nations was the consequence of misunderstanding, so the growth of fellow-feeling, what the Greeks beautifully call *συγγνώμη*, the thinking with others, the identifying of our minds with theirs, may prepare the restoration of "concord and unity." We know that in their rich and graceful literature, the model of all most perfect, since they provide appropriate nutriment to the noblest faculties of our nature; poets, historians, philosophers, with their keen and delicate sense of the beautiful, their vigorous and versatile intellect, their life of intense activity and ceaseless energy of thought, not from books and theoretic rules, but fresh from nature's inspiration and the school of experience, created those masterpieces in every kind, to understand and emulate which is daily more and more the noblest exercise of taste, of moral judgment, even of scientific research. We have learnt lastly that philology is the primary element of sciences, which, like ethnology, trace back the stream of time to its fountain head, and disclose to our view the mysterious cradle of our race and the history of our gradual alienation. These topics, however important and interesting, I the more readily pass over because in the works of one whose name is justly honoured in this University they are doubtless familiar to many here. And if we pass to the higher purpose of education, if we ask in what manner philology and mathematics conduce to mental vigour and self-relying thought, the reply is not more difficult. Singly powerful, but partial and one-sided, they form, united, a perfect discipline of reflection. How, except through mathematical habit, should we retain that power of abstraction, of sustained attention, of patient reasoning long drawn out; every link in the chain so essential that the slightest error invalidates and breaks the whole? Mathematics is the discipline of necessary reasoning; philology of the probable and contingent. Speech is the vehicle and outward form of thought, as the body to the soul; as in the features of the face we love to read the character of the mind, so in the analysis of spech is involved the observation of the facts of thought; and in the marvellous languages of Greece and Rome, with their minutely delicate inflections, their profound and subtle syntax, their all-sufficing apparatus for expressing the variations of ideas, we possess, as it were, an authentic and stereotyped record of mental operations in the most intellectually gifted peoples of the earth. Thus, whether we analyse the formation of words, and, comparing the members of a common family, or tracing the changes of meaning in a single term, investigate the association and connection of ideas, or, in the laws of syntactical arrangement, develop the fundamental principles of inward discourse, we are, by healthy but not painful effort, practised to turn the mind back upon itself, to learn the rudiments of our internal being, to place our feet upon the threshold of that holy portal which bids us, as the end of all knowledge, to make acquaintance with ourselves.

Time would fail me in endeavouring to trace the connection between philology and the philosophy of the mind. Of the other crown of our academical career, the science of chemistry and experimental physics, it would be equally superfluous and presumptuous to enlarge in this assembly upon the practical advantages; upon its character, as an element of mental discipline, a character which the University of Sydney has been the first to recognise, I will, in connection with my subject, take leave to make one observation. You will remark, that metaphysical and physical philosophy are united at the close of our undergraduate course; united, not only as co-ordinate applications of philological and mathematical science, but as presenting in their own nature a mutual check and counterpoise. The science of the laws of thought, that faculty by which alone man is distinguished, is of so plain and palpable an importance, that despite the proverbial disinclination of our English race to purely intellectual pursuits, an explanation must be sought of its long-continued neglect and disrepute in England. And in this explanation is involved the disciplinal import of our experimental teaching. All sciences, as of the outward world, so equally of that within us, can be rightly and safely pursued only by the method of experiment and induction; not the knowledge of nature alone, but of language, of reasoning, of metaphysical truth, must be equally and alike attained by a careful analysis of observed phenomena. But to subject to a real analysis the phenomena of consciousness is of all tasks the most difficult; that partiality which is the inherent vice of the human mind, aggravated by circumstances and inveterate association, presents a temptation from which few can escape, to a one-sided contemplation of our mental states: nor do the conclusions which follow our hypothesis avail to warn us of our error and guide us back to truth. Real and important as is the influence of speculative opinion upon the daily lives of men, it is neither direct nor immediate. Few are the theorists who recognise the ultimate tendency of their favorite principles; by a fortunate inconsistency we daily reconcile practical soberness with theoretic falsehood: generations must elapse before the sensuism of Locke and idealism of Berkeley attain that development which they always logically involved. Even, therefore, those who acknowledge the inductive character of mental philosophy are in continual danger of falsifying their profession by vague and arbitrary speculation: and of this weakness what corrective can be found more efficacious than the experimental observation of physical facts? The physical philosopher will not lightly build upon an uncertain or incomplete induction; he knows, by the evidence of his senses, the necessity of a scrupulous and thorough analysis; he has learnt that the minutest error, the most trifling addition, diminution, omission, is enough to render all his labour vain; he has seen a variation in proportion alone convert a wholesome nutriment into deadly poison, the change of a single element entirely reverse the properties of a compound body. Nor is this less true in mental facts; not less true, but less readily perceived, less clearly and unequivocally recalled to our attention. Whilst I, therefore, on this occasion pass by, for the time, the consideration of the independent purposes, and intrinsic importance of this science, we cannot but recognise the soundness of that decision which has included in a comprehensive and balanced mental discipline, at least an elementary acquaintance with physical experiment.

Subjected to such training, our undergraduates will not, indeed, embrace in their capacious and undiscriminating memory the whole encyclopædia of literature and art. They will not, like the Hippias of Plato, boast their skill to make their own shoes, weave their own cloth, manufacture the ink and the paper which is to record and perpetuate their own wisdom, and heal alike the disorders of the body and the distempers of the soul. But they will, we may reasonably hope, possess a well-cultivated and vigorous understanding; they will have formed the habit of thinking at once with modesty and independence; they will not be in danger of mistaking one branch of science for the whole circle of knowledge; nor of unduly exaggerating the importance of those studies which they select as their own. Above all, they will have attained the truest and most useful result of human knowledge, the consciousness and confession of their comparative ignorance. They will learn in place of Hippias' vaunt of omniscience to echo the exclamation "Quam multa nescimus omnes!" and the humble but not dejected conclusion of the Grecian sage: *κινδυνεύει ἡμῶν οὐδεὶς οὐδὲν καλὸν κἀγαθὸν εἰδέναι σοφώτατος δ' ἐκεῖνος, ὃς ἃ μὴ οἶδε οὐδὲ οἴεται εἰδέναι.* "None of us is acquainted with truth absolutely and in its own essence; and he is the wise man who feels and acknowledges how imperfect and limited his knowledge is."

And from this central teaching, too, will spring forth, we trust, ere long, schools of applied and professional science, which shall distribute over the surface of society more than their direct and immediate benefits. From these walls, we will dare to hope, will go forth statesmen, not merely of prescription or expediency, but believing that the practice of life may be regulated by fixed and eternal principles; lawyers, not merely indexes of a statutory code; physicians, whose knowledge is not confined to the constitution of the body and the phenomena of disease; scholars, finally, who will neither neglect nor abuse the sacred gift which they have received; received not for their own pleasure or improvement, but for the enlightening and instruction of all.

Such is the foundation upon which, my dear young friends and fellow-academicians, you are this day invited to erect, each for himself, a superstructure of sound information and sober thought. This call, I am persuaded, will not be made in vain. The excitement of the hour will soon have passed away; the emotions which it may have enkindled, the desires it may have awakened, must be tried hereafter in the balance of calm, deliberate, self-understanding resolution. And surely there are proposed to your ambition two motives most constraining and effectual. The first is found in the interest and sympathy manifested in your behalf by those who most justly claim your respect. You cannot view unmoved the gathering of this concourse to congratulate your entrance upon your new and untried duties; you cannot look towards yonder dignified circle, nor upon the kind and earnest faces which all around beam with good wishes for your welfare and success, without a hope that you may not disappoint their expectations, and embitter the memory of this joyous and hopeful festival. It is no passing interest, no languid and unpractical sympathy, of which you have been and are the objects; in the munificent rewards proposed to your emulation you have a continued memorial of the thoughtful care which not only sets before you the means of improvement, but stimulates your exertions by the noblest of all inducements, the public approval and encouragement of the wisest and the best. Even now I am commissioned to announce a new act of liberality from one whose claim upon our warmest gratitude is second only to that of our noble Wentworth. The Vice-Provost proposes to award two annual medals, each of the value of £20, for the best compositions in Greek Iambic and Latin Hexameter verse; and I hope that this generous and judiciously directed gift will restore to its proper consideration amongst us, a mental discipline hitherto unduly neglected. And if these distinctions were not enough; if the consciousness of duty well fulfilled, confirmed and sweetened by public praise, did not avail to arouse your diligence and sustain your perseverance, yet, surely, you could not forget the special and extraordinary claim which the University has upon you, her first adopted children. You are not like those who throng the halls of Cambridge or Oxford; you cannot pass unnoticed in the crowd; a whole community is concerned in your steadfastness and well-doing; of your degeneracy and failure the injury would not be all your own. You are in a real and most important sense associates in this noble undertaking; you may aspire to be honoured as joint founders of an Institution whose reputation and usefulness, for a time at least, will mainly depend upon your application of her instructions. Members of an ancient and illustrious foundation may, not indeed with less personal loss, but perhaps with less of public shame and wrong, waste in lethargic idleness the precious and irretrievable seed-time of their youth; the vice and folly of a few cannot deface the glorious blazonry which worthier sons have traced upon her shield: our shield is yet uncharacterised by symbol of honour or mark of disgrace. We cannot shelter our own worthlessness by the shadow of our fathers' worth; whatever we desire of praise and glory we must attain by our own exertions. Onward, therefore, in the spirit and the power which once nerved the hand and kindled in the eye of the young aspirant for knightly renown! Onward, with your untarnished but yet undecorated shield, in the proud and high resolve, that whatever has already been achieved by your predecessors in the field of glory, that, by God's blessing, Sydney University shall achieve.

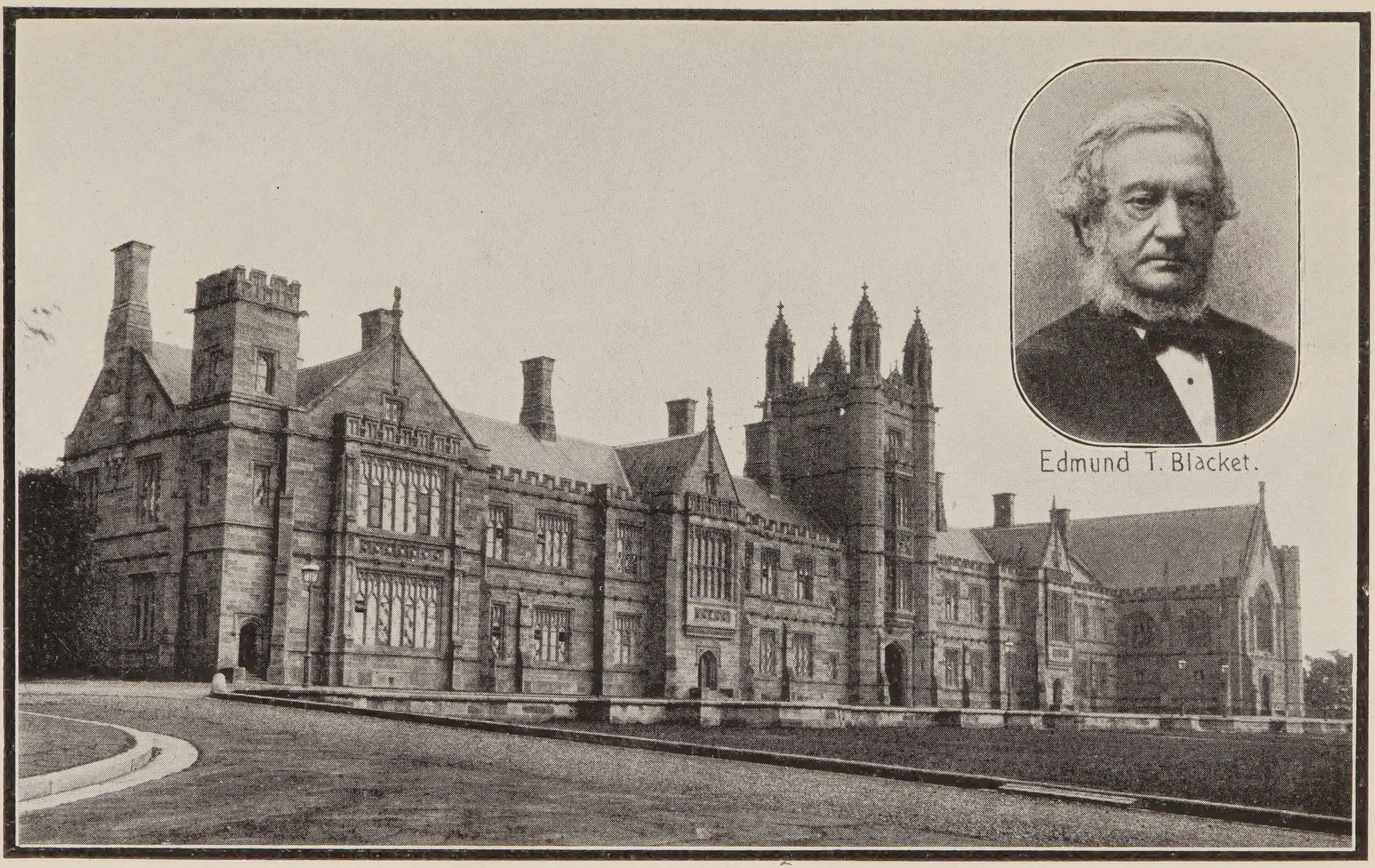
The Governor-General of the Colony, Sir Charles Fitz-Roy showed a keen interest in all the steps which were taken for the foundation of the University, and was ever ready with his advice and encouragement. The mace, which is now carried before the Chancellor on official occasions, was, under authority, presented by him to the University, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. It is a beautiful work of art, bearing the Royal arms, those of the Colony, and of the University, with the rose, shamrock and thistle entwined in the intervening spaces, and the motto, "Doctrina paret virtutem." Upon his departure from Sydney in 1855, in reply to an address presented to him by the members of the Senate, he said, "I shall ever feel proud in having been instrumental in founding the University of Sydney, and beg to assure you of the undiminished interest which I shall ever feel in the prosperity and usefulness of an institution founded in so comprehensive and liberal a spirit, and so eminently calculated to promote the best interests of this community to the remotest generations."

CHAPTER III

REMOVAL TO GROSE FARM—THE COLLEGES

In October, 1852, the real teaching work of the University was commenced in the buildings of the Sydney College. The site of this institution was originally part of the old racecourse of Sydney, now Hyde Park, which in the early days extended for a considerable distance towards the low-lying ground in Woolloomooloo Bay. The building was substantially the same as that now occupied by the Sydney Grammar School, although it has since been much enlarged. The Principal, Dr. Woolley, had a residence in the northern end. The buildings and ground seemed so well adapted to the purposes of the University that negotiations were entered into with the trustees of the Sydney College for its purchase; and a Bill was passed through the Legislature to authorise the University Senate to effect this, on the condition of paying off the shareholders. Further experience, however, seems to have made it clear that it would be better to obtain a larger site and erect buildings of a more suitable character with room for future expansion, as well as for the erection of Colleges in connection with the various religious denominations. An application was therefore made to the Government, which responded liberally by a grant of 128 acres at Grose Farm, where the existing University buildings and Colleges are situated.

The name Grose Farm appears to have been applied to


Edmund T. Blacket.

THE UNIVERSITY—MAIN BUILDING

the whole of the block bounded by the Parramatta, Missenden, and Newtown Roads, although the original farm consisted only of thirty acres. The lease was granted by Governor Phillip for a period of fourteen years to Francis Grose, Major and Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps, on the 29th of September, 1792, and the land was bounded by the Parramatta Road and by what is now the Missenden Road, and on the east by the creek which runs under the Parramatta Road, and is still known as Orphan School Creek. It included the present lands of St. John's College, and extended almost to the site of the Prince Alfred Hospital. Other leases of adjacent land were granted to military officers at later dates. One to Thomas Laycock, dated September 29th, 1797, of 28 acres to the north east of Grose's lease, extended up the hill at the back of the University; while another to Major J. Foveaux, dated 20th February, 1794, of 30 acres, was to the south of Grose's lease, and included the spot on which the Prince Alfred Hospital now stands.

Before these leases were granted the land had been part of a Crown reserve of 400 acres, part of which lay on the eastern side of the boundary since formed by the Newtown Road. When these leases fell in or were surrendered—it is not quite clear which—a block of 500 acres was granted by Governor King to the Orphan Institution in September, 1803. It included the farms of Grose, Foveaux, and Laycock, the whole of the present University grounds and Victoria Park, and extended eastwards to what is now known as Chippendale. On the 9th of August, 1806, 220 acres—comprising the eastern part of the 500 acre grant—were surrendered to the Government by the Orphan Institution, in consideration of a grant of 600 acres in the Cabramatta district.

This left 280 acres which the Orphan Institution continued to hold for about 20 years, when they were also surrendered to the Government in consideration of a grant of 100 acres in the Bathurst district. From this time until the grant to the University in 1855, the land remained in the possession of the Crown, being leased in blocks of about 30 acres, principally for grazing dairy cattle.

The block of 128 acres originally granted to the University was bounded on the east by Victoria Park and a line in continuation of the Victoria Park western boundary, cutting the Parramatta Road, near the old toll bar at the foot of Derwent Street, but a subsequent grant was made of about 8½ acres at the corner of the Newtown and Parramatta Roads in order to provide a suitable approach to the University from the Newtown Road, and still later a parcel of about five acres was added to the University domain at the corner now in possession of St. Paul's College.

The Government also passed an Act to provide a fund of fifty thousand pounds for the erection of a suitable University building, on the condition that not more than ten thousand pounds should be expended in any one year.

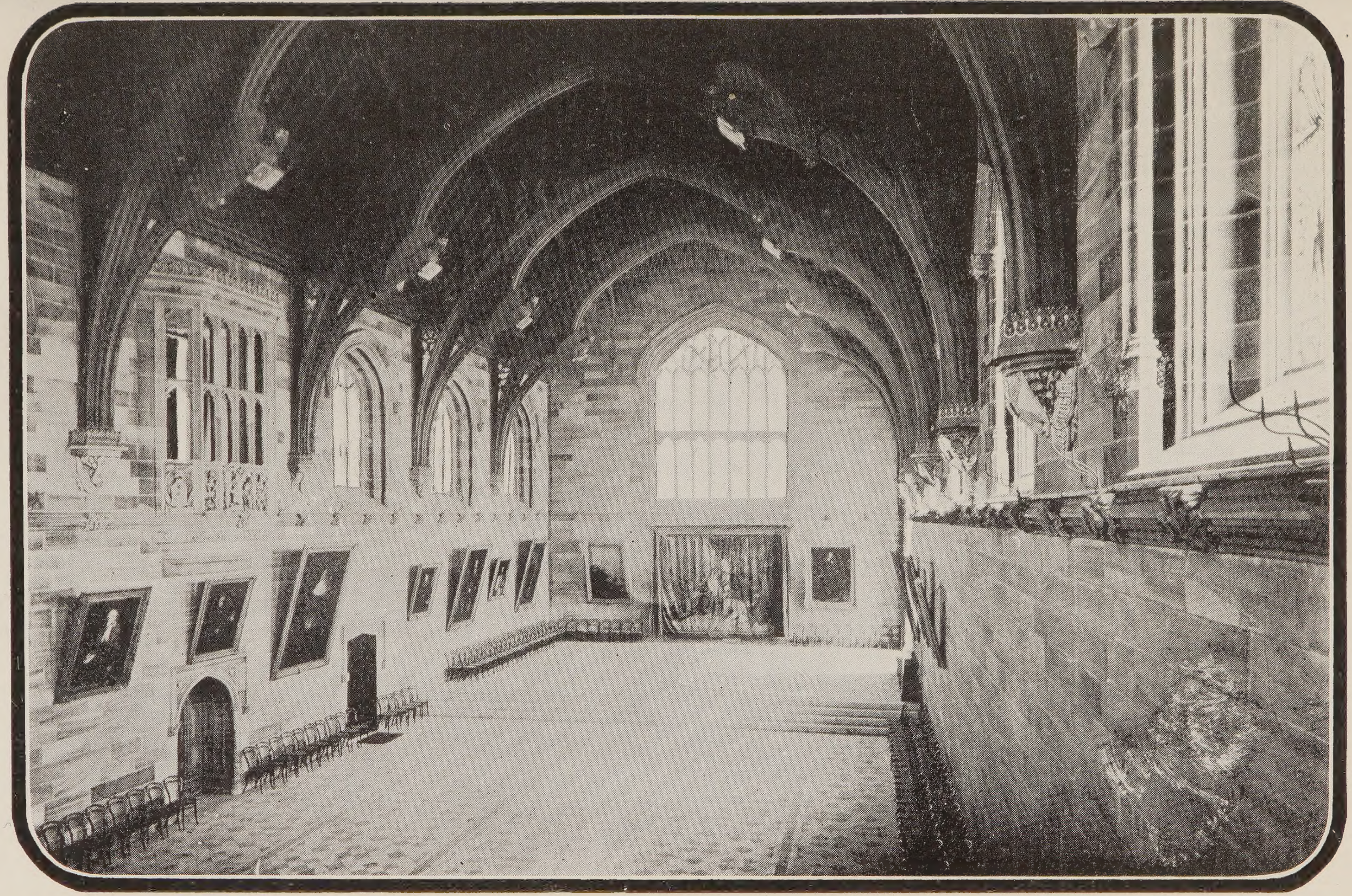
The Senate was fortunate in being able to secure the services of so able and eminent an architect as Mr. Edmund T. Blacket, and the work was speedily begun under the supervision of a Building Committee, which included Sir Charles Nicholson, F. L. S. Merewether, and others. Mr. Blacket was the Government Architect at the time, and he has left enduring monuments of his skill in the University, St. Paul's College, St. Andrew's Cathedral, St. John's Church at the Glebe, and a number of other buildings in the Colony. The style of architecture selected was fifteenth century, or Tudor perpendicular Gothic, and it was originally intended that the building should be of brick with stone facings, but the Senate was advised that the Sydney clay would not provide bricks of a suitable dark colour to form a contrast with the stone, and fortunately, after due consideration, the choice fell upon the stone of the Pyrmont quarries, which has provided Sydney with so many of its handsome edifices. The work was begun in the end of 1854, and finished about 1860. A commencement was made at the northern end where the Great Hall is situated. This Hall, of which all members of the University are so justly proud, is generally acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful of its kind. The stained glass windows with which it is adorned were obtained by donation, through the efforts of Sir Charles Nicholson when in England in the years 1856 to 1859, the principal contributors being John Henry Challis, £700, Sir Daniel Cooper and Sir Charles Nicholson each £500. They were made by Clayton and Bell, and through the interest of Sir James Clarke, the Court Physician, a friend of Nicholson, the Queen and Prince Consort became so much interested in the project, that orders were given for the windows to be set up in the Waterloo Gallery in Windsor Castle for their inspection before being shipped to Sydney. There was a large gathering of people of the Court, including the French ambassador and other political celebrities, and the windows were much admired.

It was at first intended that the University buildings should contain residences for the Professors, but it was afterwards decided to provide quarters for the Principal only in the main building, and to erect separate houses for the Professors and the Registrar within the University grounds. This latter project, however, was never carried out.

The total cost of the erection of the main building was about £80,000, of which £50,000 was provided by the Act already mentioned. £10,000 additional was voted subsequently by Parliament, and the balance was provided partly by subscription and partly from the proceeds of the sale of the Sydney College, after paying off the shareholders. This was sold in 1856 to the trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, then recently founded, for a sum of £12,000. The residential part of the building at the northern side of the central tower was occupied by Dr. Woolley until his death in 1866, and afterwards in succession by Professor Pell and Dr. Badham; but since 1884 the space originally allotted to the residence has been required for lecture and library and administration rooms. The rooms on the ground floor at the southern end were used by Professor Smith as Chemical and Physical laboratories and class rooms, until the increasing number of students and improved methods of laboratory instruction rendered it necessary to provide scientific laboratories apart from the main building.

The main front of the University building which lies north and south measures four hundred and ten feet in length. The Great Hall lies east and west at the northern end, and there is a tower in the centre of the main building ninety feet high, with an arched carriage way underneath.

The Great Hall is considered by all competent judges to be a masterpiece of the architectural art. Its length is 135, its breadth 45 feet. The side walls are 45 feet high, and the apex of the open-timbered roof is 70 feet from the floor. At the eastern and western ends are large stained glass windows with representations of the founders of colleges of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford respectively. In a large recess on the north side of the eastern end where the dais is situated, is placed the Royal Window, presented by John Henry Challis, containing portraits of the Kings and Queens of England since the Norman Conquest. The side windows, of which there are six on the northern side, and five on the southern, each contain three portraits of persons celebrated in British history, literature, science or art. A full list of the subjects and the donors will be found appended to this volume. The roof is supported by six arch-principals with a frame of colonial hardwood faced with Australian cedar, in which all the internal carvings are made. The arch-principals spring at a height of twenty-five feet from the floor from stone corbels sculptured with the arms of British Universities, and the ends of the hammer beams which project a few feet above the arches are concealed by graceful statues. To Mr. James Barnet, afterwards Government Architect, who was clerk of works during the erection of the building are due the beautiful designs of the roof and the models for the wood carvings of angels carrying scrolls or open books. On the south side is an oriel window projecting into the Hall from the Library, with armorial bearings beautifully carved in Caen stone. At the east end, below the Cambridge window, is a gallery resting on five arches, and now occupied by the organ, erected at a later date from the gifts of benefactors. Near the organ gallery are statues, one on each side of the Hall, of Wentworth by



THE GREAT HALL

Tenerani, and Challis by Simonetti; while on the dais are busts of Sir William Manning and Peter Nicol Russell.

Under the Oxford window is a beautiful piece of tapestry representing "Joseph and his brothers," presented by Sir Charles Nicholson, and on the walls are oil paintings of Sir Charles Nicholson, Sir Edward Deas-Thomson, Archbishop Polding, James Macarthur, Sir William Manning, Sir Francis Forbes, John Henry Challis, F. L. S. Merewether, Professor Woolley, Professor Badham, Sir William C. Windeyer, and the present Chancellor, Sir Normand MacLaurin. Outside the Hall, under the windows and between the buttresses, escutcheons are carved with the arms of the original members of the Senate, while on the eastern side there are two deep niches for statues which are not yet occupied. From the top of the central tower a magnificent view may be obtained of Sydney and its suburbs, while Botany Bay and the Blue Mountains are visible in the distance. The main building forms the eastern side of what is intended to be ultimately a quadrangle.

Although the classes of the University were carried on in the completed portion of the building from the year 1857, the opening of the Great Hall and the new building was not celebrated until the 18th of July, 1859, when the Annual Commemoration was held. It was presided over by the Provost, Sir Charles Nicholson, with Sir William Denison as Visitor, and was attended by a large number of distinguished persons. After the Degrees had been conferred, speeches were delivered by the Provost and the Visitor and a prize poem "Cook Meditating on Australia's Future" was recited by the author, W. H. H. Yarrington.

The Commemoration was followed by a series of musical festivals, lasting from Tuesday, the 19th of July to the following Saturday. An organ was temporarily erected on the dais, and played by Mr. Packer, and the chorus and orchestra, which consisted of about three hundred performers from the various musical societies of Sydney, were conducted by Mr. L. H. Lavenu. The principal singers were Mrs. Testor, Madame Carandini, Mrs. St. John

Adcock, Madame Sara Flower, Messrs. Walter Sherwin, F. Ellard, John Gregg, F. Howson, and Waller. The music included two renderings of the "Messiah," one of the "Creation," and three miscellaneous concerts, at which pieces from standard operas were performed. The entertainments were very largely attended, notwithstanding a continual downpour of rain during most of the week, and the inconvenience of what was in those days a long journey from Sydney. The last concert, which was held on Saturday afternoon, was so well attended that two or three hundred persons who had purchased cards of admission were unable to obtain access to the Hall.

The question of the establishment of Colleges for religious instruction had been eagerly discussed by members of the various religious denominations from the inception of the University. The terms of the Act of Incorporation of the University provided for no such religious teaching as was deemed necessary, and as a result of numerous conferences and much correspondence, the "Act to provide for the establishment and endowment of Colleges within the University" was passed in the year 1854. The object is clearly set forth in the preamble, which runs "Whereas it is expedient to encourage and assist the establishment of Colleges within the University of Sydney, in which Colleges systematic religious instruction, and domestic supervision, with efficient assistance in preparing for the University lectures and examinations shall be provided for students of the University." The Act provided that when not less than £10,000 should have been subscribed by the founders of any College to be devoted to building purposes, the Government should provide an equal sum, to an amount not exceeding £20,000, and that £500 per annum should be paid by the Government towards the salary of the Principal. All students of a College must be matriculated students of the University, and must attend the University lectures "on those subjects an examination and proficiency in which are required for honours and degrees, with the exception, if thought fit by any such College, of the lectures on ethics, metaphysics, and modern history."

One clause in the original Act of 1854 provided that no honours or degrees should be conferred by the University on any student unless he should produce from the Head of a College, or if not belonging to a College, from some religious teacher or responsible person accredited by the University, a certificate "that he is of competent religious attainments." On this clause a strong letter of protest was written in the year 1857 by the University professors, who contended that it was contrary to the Act of Incorporation of the University, which provided that no religious test should be administered under any circumstances in the University, and "even if valid could not be enforced without endangering the peace of the University." The Senate did not at first adopt the professors' views, but after more mature deliberation, and in face of Collegiate protests, the clause was repealed by a subsequent Act of Parliament.

The original deed of grant of lands for University purposes, made in 1855, provided for sub-grants for the erection of colleges in connection respectively with the Church of England, the Church of Rome, the Church of Scotland, and the Wesleyan Methodists, on condition that the founders should have complied with the conditions for public endowment within a period of five years. The conditions were strictly complied with by the adherents of the two churches first named, and the sub-grants were made by the University in accordance with the law. The Presbyterian College was not incorporated within the prescribed period, in fact not until 1867, but a sub-grant of land was nevertheless made at that time of the erection of a college. There is no Wesleyan College in connection with the University.

*ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

The movement for the foundation of St. Paul's College dates from the year 1852. At that time the University of Sydney had been recently inaugurated, and in one important respect its constitution had aroused considerable controversy. In view of the fact that the University was to be

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* Communicated by the Rev. Canon Sharp, M.A.

supported by public funds, and was to be open to all members of the community, it seemed inevitable that its teaching staff should be required to be silent on the subjects of theology and religion.

No Faculty of Divinity was to be established; no lectures on Divinity were to be given. To some this arrangement was highly distasteful; they denied its alleged necessity, and were disposed to stand aloof from an institution whose attitude towards religion they disapproved. To others it seemed that the best thing to be done was to recognise that the University had practically no choice in the matter, and to endeavour to supply its deficiencies by the foundation of a College in which the teaching and worship of the Church of England should have an acknowledged and indispensable place.

With this object a public meeting was held in St. James' Grammar School, Phillip Street, on the 15th of December, 1852. Bishop Broughton was absent from the Colony, and the chair was taken by the Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Stephen.

The proceedings lasted for upwards of three hours, and were followed with the deepest interest by the crowded auditory.

Amongst the resolutions passed, were the following:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the Legislature of the Colony, by the endowment and foundation of the Sydney University has provided the means of imparting secular knowledge of the highest order and efficiency.

"It is at the same time matter of deep regret that circumstances, over which the Legislature could exercise no legitimate control, precluded it from conferring upon the University, in addition to the cultivation of Science and Letters, the charge of the religious and moral teaching of the student:—And that it has therefore become the duty of Members of the Church of England promptly to make provision for the moral and religious superintendence of their youth by the establishment of a separate College; independent as to its internal discipline and rules, but in permanent alliance with the University as at present constituted."

A Committee having been formed, a prospectus was framed and circulated, and large subscriptions—headed by sums of £500 and £525, given respectively by Mr. T. W. Smart, and Mr. T. S. Mort—were soon collected. Shortly afterwards interviews took place between the Committee and the Government on the subject of an endowment from the public funds; and between the former and the Senate of the University on the subject of the affiliation of the College. On the 29th July, 1853, a public meeting was held, the Archdeacon of Cumberland, and afterwards the Bishop of Newcastle, in the Chair, at which the previous proceedings of the Committee were confirmed, a more numerous Committee was elected, and the Prospectus forming the basis of the Institution was settled.

Early in 1854, the Government agreed to recommend to the Legislature an annual grant of £500, in perpetuity, in aid of the salary of the Principal of every College within the University founded by any religious denomination. In November of the same year the Legislative body added the munificent endowment of £20,000 in aid of the building fund of every such college, on condition that the sums paid should be met by an equal amount raised by the supporters of the College.

The Act of Incorporation of St. Paul's College was passed on the 1st December, 1854. On the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul, 25th January, 1856, the Bishop of Sydney, the Provost and Senate of the University, and the Warden and Fellows of the College being present, the foundation stone of the building was laid by His Excellency Sir William Denison, Governor of New South Wales. In Lent Term, 1858, the library—since used as a Chapel—and rooms for students were ready for occupation. The lecture rooms, dining hall, kitchen, and servant's offices were not finished until Trinity Term, 1859.

The central tower, Warden's Lodge, and permanent Chapel were allowed to stand over for future effort.

Twenty-six years later, on the 30th December, 1885, the corner stone of the Wården's Lodge was laid by His Excellency Lord Carrington, who had arrived in the Colony as Governor a few days before. This new extension of the College buildings was not erected, as originally intended, at the north-east corner of "St. Paul's Square." After deliberation it was considered better to build the Lodge in a detached position, both for other reasons and because the original site was thus left available for more rooms for students. Up to the present time the whole sum expended on building amounts in round numbers to £34,000.

The Archbishop of Sydney is Visitor of the College, with all such powers as by law appertain to that office. The governing Council consists of the Warden and eighteen Fellows, of whom six must be clergymen in Priest's orders of the Church of England, and twelve must be laymen. The Warden is elected by the Fellows; and the Fellows are elected by such graduates as were members of the College at the time when they took their Degrees in the University.

Leaving out of account the temporary Wardenship of Archdeacon Cowper, there have been four Wardens of St. Paul's College, namely, the Rev. H. J. Hose, M.A., the Rev. W. Savigny, M.A., the Rev. W. Scott, M.A., and the Rev. Canon W. Hey Sharp, M.A.

The capital sums given for the foundation of open scholarships amount to £1,661, and for the foundation of scholarships for students who intend to take Holy Orders to £2,700.

*ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Shortly after the foundation of the Sydney University, the Most Rev. Dr. Polding, then Archbishop of Sydney, determined that an affiliated College in the interests of the Catholic body should be erected within the shortest possible time. For this purpose he addressed a Pastoral letter to the faithful of the Archdiocese, in which he put before them very clearly the great advantages—both religious, social and political—to be derived from the establishment of such a College.

In accordance with the desire of His Grace, a meeting was held in St. Mary's Cathedral on the 3rd August, 1857. The meeting was very representative and most enthusiastic.

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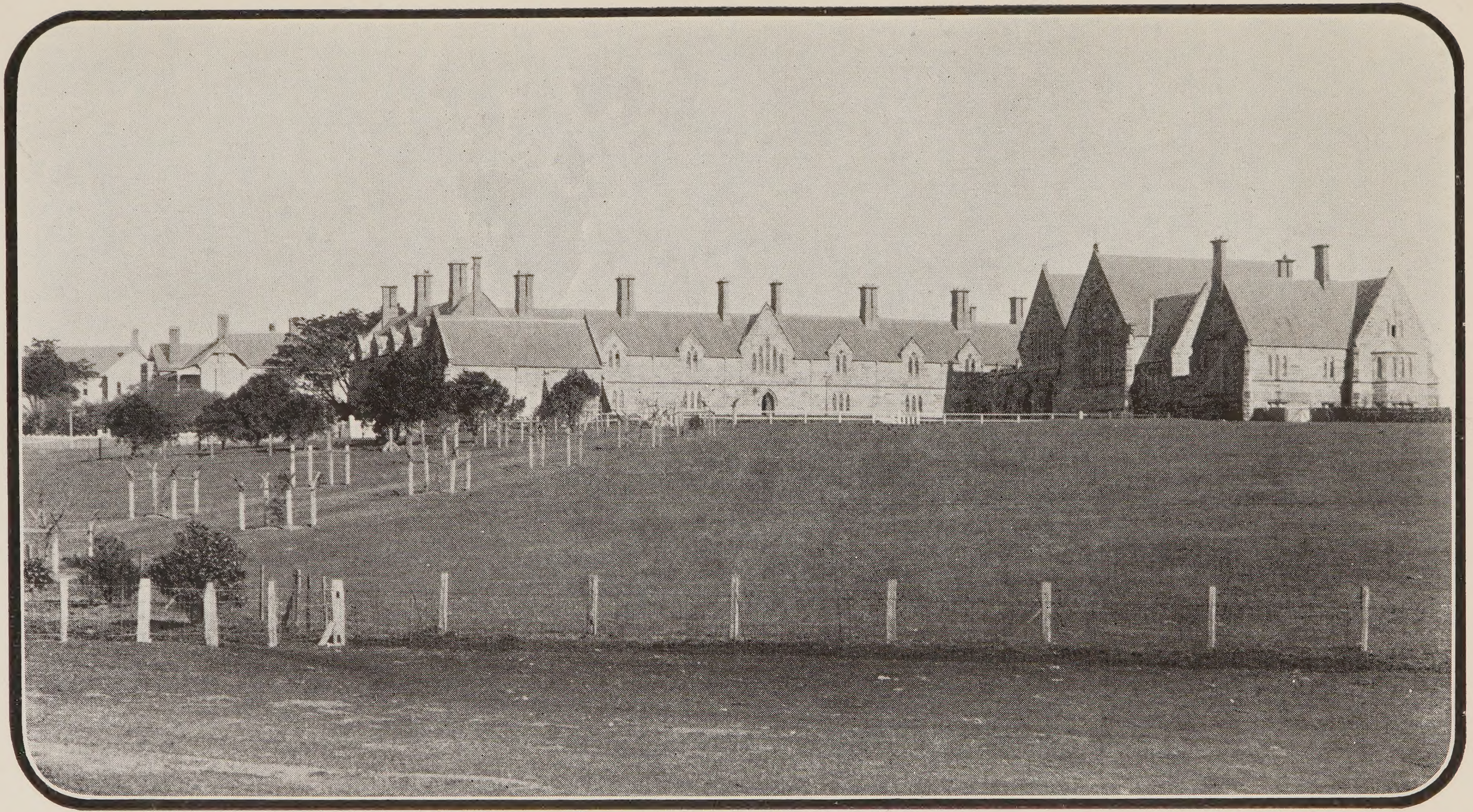
* Communicated by the Right Rev. Monsignor O'Brien, D.D.



ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE

Among the speakers were the Archbishop, Justice (Sir Roger) Therry, Monsignor Lynch, Hon. John Hubert Plunkett, Archdeacon McEncroe, Hon. Peter Faucett, Dean O'Connell, Dr. Murphy (Bishop of Adelaide), Mr. W. B. Dalley, and Dean Sumner. Dean O'Connell, W. B. Dalley, and Eyre Ellis were appointed Secretaries. The Ven. Archdeacon McEncroe, John Hubert Plunkett, and A. Lenehan were appointed Treasurers.

The Archbishop, in addressing the meeting, spoke of the great generosity of the Government, and the liberal way in which they undertook to help on the cause. As a result of the meeting the grand total of £12,000 was handed in. Other meetings were held at different places, and finally the amount contributed reached £20,815. The Act of Incorporation bears date 15th of September, 1857.

As the Government had promised to grant pound for pound, the Catholic body was enabled to erect the present beautiful Gothic building, the College of St. John the Evangelist at a cost of over £40,000. The Government also gave an annual grant of £500 as the Rector's salary.

The governing body consist of the Rector and eighteen Fellows, of whom six are duly approved Priests and twelve are laymen. The eighteen Fellows appoint the Rector. The Visitor is the Archbishop of Sydney.

The principal features of the College buildings are:—The general entrance Hall, and massive staircase, said to be the most beautiful in the State; the exquisitely-proportioned College Chapel; the large dining hall; the library; Museum and collection of Papal coins; Ancient British, Roman, and Saxon coins; and the beautiful Ornithological collection, consisting of almost every species of Australian birds.

Pending the arrival of the first Rector, the Very Rev. D. M. O'Connell was appointed Acting Rector. Dr. Forrest arrived in 1862, and remained in office until July, 1874, when he was succeeded by His Grace the Most Rev. R. B. Vaughan. On the resignation of Dr. Vaughan in July, 1877, he was succeeded by the Very Rev. Dr. Gillett, who retired in 1883, and in December of that year Dr. Barry, O.S.B., was elected Rector. Dr. Barry resigned in

1887, and in the month of July of the same year, Dr. Murphy was appointed. He resigned in the same year, and on the 13th of July, 1887, the present Rector, the Right Rev. Monsignor O'Brien, was elected and formally took office on February 23rd, 1888.

There are but two scholarships permanently founded, viz.:—The O'Connell and the Dunne. The present Rector offers yearly a scholarship of £40.

*ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE.

The Affiliated Colleges Act afforded to the Religious Denominations of New South Wales the opportunity of founding Colleges within the University of Sydney. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, resolved, in 1866, to take advantage of the privileges of that Act, by founding a College under its provisions, and prepared a Bill to be introduced into Parliament, which, with certain amendments, was passed by the Legislature, and became the Act of Victoria 31. A College Committee was appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act, one of which was that, at least £10,000 should be subscribed and guaranteed to secure the Government endowment. That Committee sent deputies throughout the Colony to obtain subscriptions. Before the meeting of Assembly in 1870, the necessary funds had been subscribed, and during its sittings a meeting of subscribers was called to elect, in accordance with the Act, twelve Councillors. At that meeting the following were elected:—Rev. Dr. Steel, Rev. Adam Thomson, Rev. Dr. Lang, and the Rev. James Cameron, clerical Councillors, and the Hon. S. D. Gordon, Hon. J. Richardson, Hon. John Frazer, and Messrs. Andrew Brown, John Hay Goodlet, Charles Smith, David L. Waugh, and John Campbell, lay Councillors.

Not long afterwards these twelve Councillors met and elected the Rev. A. N. Mackray, then of Ashfield, now of Croydon, London, Principal of the College, but he declined the appointment.

The Rev. John Kinross of Kiama was then elected, but

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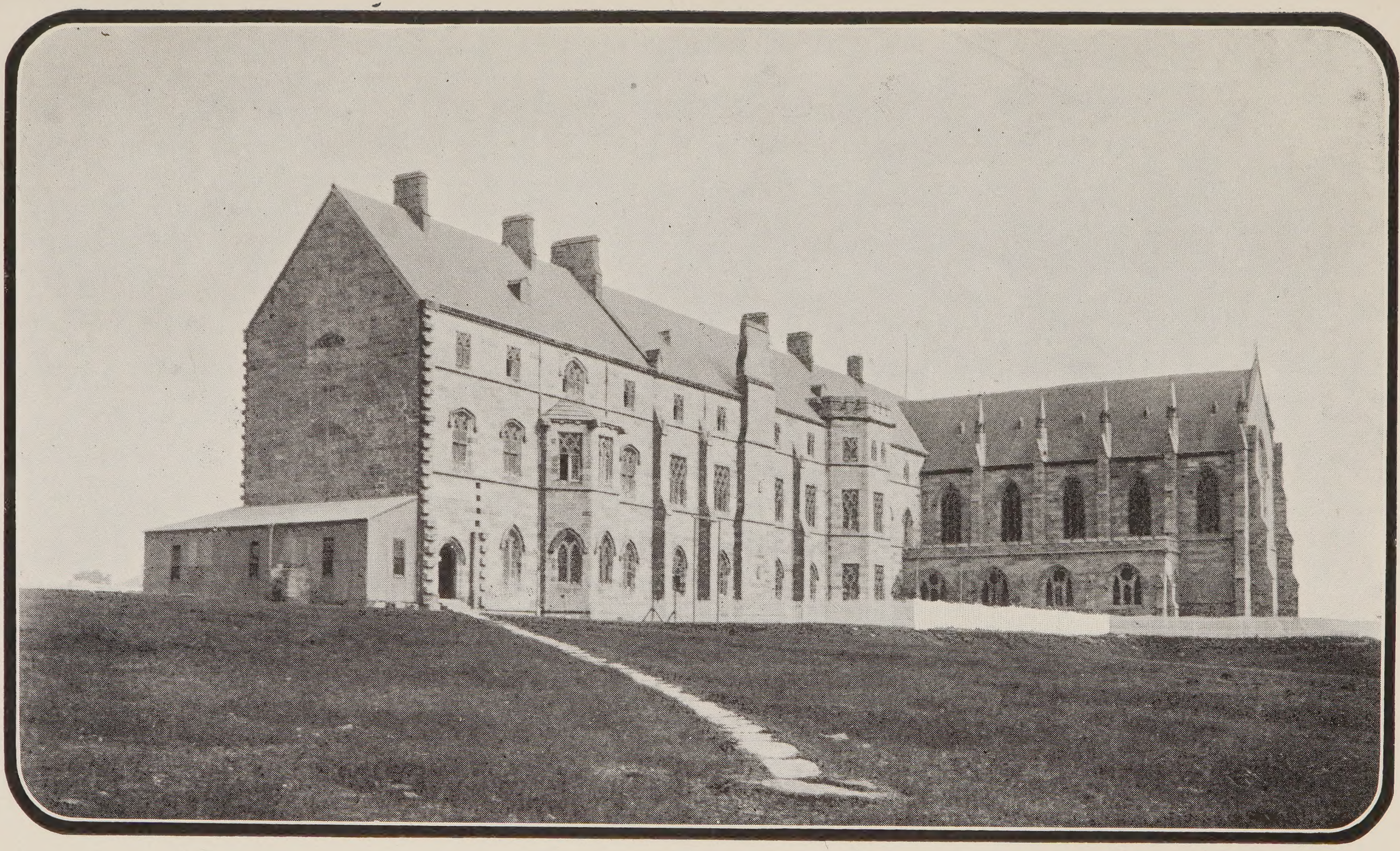
* Communicated by the Rev. J. Kinross, B.A., D.D.



ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

as there was some informality in the election, he resigned the Principalship, after which the Rev. Adam Thomson, of Phillip Street Church, Sydney, was appointed.

The Council then resolved to erect College buildings on the site granted by the Senate of the University, and to rent as temporary premises, Cypress Hall, on the Newtown Road. While the building was in course of erection, the Rev. Adam Thomson—to the regret of all interested—died. After his death, the Rev. John Kinross was elected Principal in 1875, and entered upon his duties at the commencement of Trinity Term of that year.

Classes were held by the Principal and John Mackintosh, Esq., M.A., in Cypress Hall, but all the students were non-resident. Classes were first held in the College in Lent Term in 1876; but it was not formally opened until July of the same year. In Trinity Term, 1876, there were eight students in residence.

Only the rooms off the first corridor were then finished, as they were considered sufficient for the wants of the College for some time to come; but next year, it was known that more accommodation would be required. Accordingly the rooms off the second corridor were completed, and soon after those on the third. By 1880 the attendance had reached twenty-two residents, and between 1880 and 1890 it varied considerably. By 1890 it had increased so much that the Council resolved to erect an additional wing, and the new building was formally opened by the Governor, Sir Robert Duff, on St. Andrew's Day, 1893.

The greatest number of residents before the present year was thirty-three, now, in 1902, it has reached thirty-five. This is more than four times the number in the College when opened in 1876. The number of non-residents has varied considerably. The sum of about £24,000 was expended on the original building, and about £9,000 on the additional wing, which is not yet free of debt. According to the Affiliated Colleges Act, the Government contributes the same amount as that which has been expended out of the subscribed funds. Considering that the

Presbyterian Church forms only about a tenth part of the population of the State, the contribution to the Building Fund, and towards the founding of scholarships is a strong testimony to the liberality of her members, and to their interest in the cause of academical education.

The following Scholarships have been founded by the gift or bequest of £1,000 each:—1. The Bowman, by the late Dr. Bowman of Richmond, in 1873. 2. The Gordon, by the late Hon. S. D. Gordon of Sydney, in 1882. 3. The Lawson, by the late George Lawson, Esq., of Yass, in 1882. 4. The Frazer, by the late Hon. John Frazer of Sydney, in 1884. 5. The Struth, by the late J. Struth, Esq., of Sydney, in 1884. 6. The Coutts, by the late Rev. James Coutts, M.A., of Newcastle, in 1884. 7. The Hon. the late Mr. John W. Horn of Corstorphine, Edinburgh, formerly of Sydney, founded three scholarships—two of £25 and one of £22 *per annum*. 8. The late Rev. Colin Stewart of Sydney, formerly of Bowenfels, bequeathed his property to the College in trust (among other objects) for founding scholarships, the value at the time being £12,000. 9. Cooerwull Scholarship, £25 per annum to an ex-student of Cooerwull Academy. 10. Col. Goodlet, the late Hon. John Marks, and the late Hon. John Frazer gave each £50 per annum for three years as a scholarship.

Prizes.—1. The Dean Prize.—Alexander Dean, Esq., of Sydney, in 1879 gave £100 for an annual prize. 2. The Jarvie Hood Prize.—For several years Dr. Jarvie Hood, Macquarie Street, Sydney, has given a prize of £10 for medical students of the first year.

It is one of the excellencies of the University of Sydney that it combines the professorial and tutorial systems of teaching, a combination advocated by some of the highest authorities on education, such as Sir William Hamilton. St. Andrew's, from the beginning, has endeavoured to carry out the idea that the College should give tutorial instruction in the subjects of the University course, as far as her limited resources permitted. The Council has been successful in securing the services of gentlemen as Mathematical Tutors who had taken the highest honours in that subject at the

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE

University. These tutors were:—J. Mackintosh, M.A., H. E. Barff, M.A., W. L. Moore, B.A., W. P. Cullen, B.A., LL.D., C. A. Flint, M.A., G. C. Halliday, B.A., and H. W. G. Hunt, B.A. During the same period, the Principal gave tutorial lectures in Classics and Philosophy, and also on matters pertaining to the Christian faith, using one of the Gospels, and such text books as Flint's "Theism," and Row's or Iverach's "Christian Evidences."

Under the will of the late Mr. Hunter Baillie, two Professorships were established in the College in 1899. Rev. Dr. Cosh was appointed to the Chair of Oriental and Polynesian Languages, and Dr. Kinross to that of the English Language and Literature in relation to religion. Dr. Cosh died in 1900. Dr. Kinross resigned the Principalship in 1901. The Reverend Andrew Harper, M.A., D.D., of Ormond College, Melbourne, was elected to the vacant office, and also to the Baillie Professorship of Oriental Languages.

The following is the number of graduates:—M.A., 21; LL.B., 6; M.B., Ch.M., 16; B.A., 70; M.E., 1; B.E., 5; There are two Baillie Professors and four Lecturers, viz.:—W. J. Davies, B.A., LL.B., Mathematics; G. W. Waddell, M.A., LL.B., Classics; K. ff. Swanwick, B. A., Philosophy; S. J. Johnston, B.A., B.Sc. With such a teaching staff we have no doubt that the College will make rapid and sure progress and contribute her full share to the intellectual, moral, and religious advancement of the State.

*WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

The Women's College is the youngest of the residential Colleges within the University, and was opened for students in the beginning of the Lent Term, 1892. Women had been already admitted to the University by order of the Senate in 1881, and since that time they had in increasing numbers availed themselves of the opportunity of receiving a University education, and had shown themselves fully capable of profiting by it. But until the establishment of the Women's College they had been excluded from the

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* Communicated by Miss L. Macdonald, M.A.

advantages enjoyed by male students of residence in a College under suitable supervision.

The movement to establish a College for Women originated in the beginning of the year 1887, when a Committee of gentlemen, of which Professor Scott and the Rev. H. L. Jackson were the Hon. Secretaries, was formed to take the initiatory steps.

The Committee convened a public meeting, which was held on May 27th of that year, with the Governor, Lord Carrington, in the chair, and a large attendance of those interested in the higher education of women. The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

1. That this meeting affirms the desirability of establishing a College for Women within the University of Sydney, on the basis of the Colleges Endowment Act of 1854.
2. That the systematic religious instruction required by that Act shall be subject to the following provisions:—
    - *a*. No religious catechism or formulary which is distinctive of any particular denomination shall be taught, and no attempt shall be made to attach students to any particular denomination.
    - *b*. Any student shall be excused from attendance upon religious instruction or religious observance on expressed declaration that she has conscientious objections thereto.
3. That the governing body be composed of twelve members, of whom not less than four shall be women, to be elected in the first instance by the subscribers, and subsequently in such manner as may be determined, together with two members of the Senate of the University, to be appointed by the Senate from time to time.
4. That subscriptions be forthwith invited from the public with a view to raising the necessary sum of £5,000.

5. That a deputation be appointed to wait on the Government with a view of obtaining the co-operation of the Legislature in the establishment and endowment of a College for Women within the University of Sydney. That the deputation consist of the following gentlemen:—Sir W. Manning, Dr. McLaurin, Hon. E. Barton, Hon. Dr. Garran, Mr. G. H. Reid, Mr. A. B. Weigall, Professors Gurney, McCallum, and Scott, Mr. J. R. Fairfax, the Revs. Canon Sharp, Principal Kinross, C. J. Prescott, Dr. Jefferies, and H. L. Jackson.

The deputation nominated in the last resolution waited upon the Minister of Public Instruction for the time being, Hon. J. Inglis, and laid before him the draft of a Bill for founding a College.

Shortly after the public meeting, a Committee of Ladies was formed for the purpose of collecting the proposed £5,000. Lady Carrington, and afterwards Lady Jersey, was President of this Ladies' Committee, and Miss Fairfax and Miss Jane F. Russell, M.A., were the Honorary Secretaries. Regular meetings were held to report progress, and by the beginning of 1891 the necessary £5,000 was collected, in large measure through the handsome donations of Miss Eadith Walker of Yaralla, and Professor Scott. A ballot of the subscribers for the election of Councillors was then held on May 30th, 1891, and twelve Councillors were duly elected.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Windeyer, and the Hon. Peter Faucett were in terms of the Act of Incorporation nominated by the Senate as *ex officio* members of the Council.

In the following year the Bill for founding the College was brought before Parliament and passed under the auspices of the Minister for Education, the Hon. J. H. Carruthers, and a period of three years was allowed within which to collect the necessary sum and secure the Government grant towards the building and endowment.

The constitution of the College provides for the future election of Councillors partly by co-optation, partly by the votes of those College graduates of three years standing who shall by payment of a fee of one guinea retain their names on the College books. It is worthy of note that every College graduate as she becomes eligible pays the fee, though many of them live and work at too great distance from Sydney to allow them to register their votes.

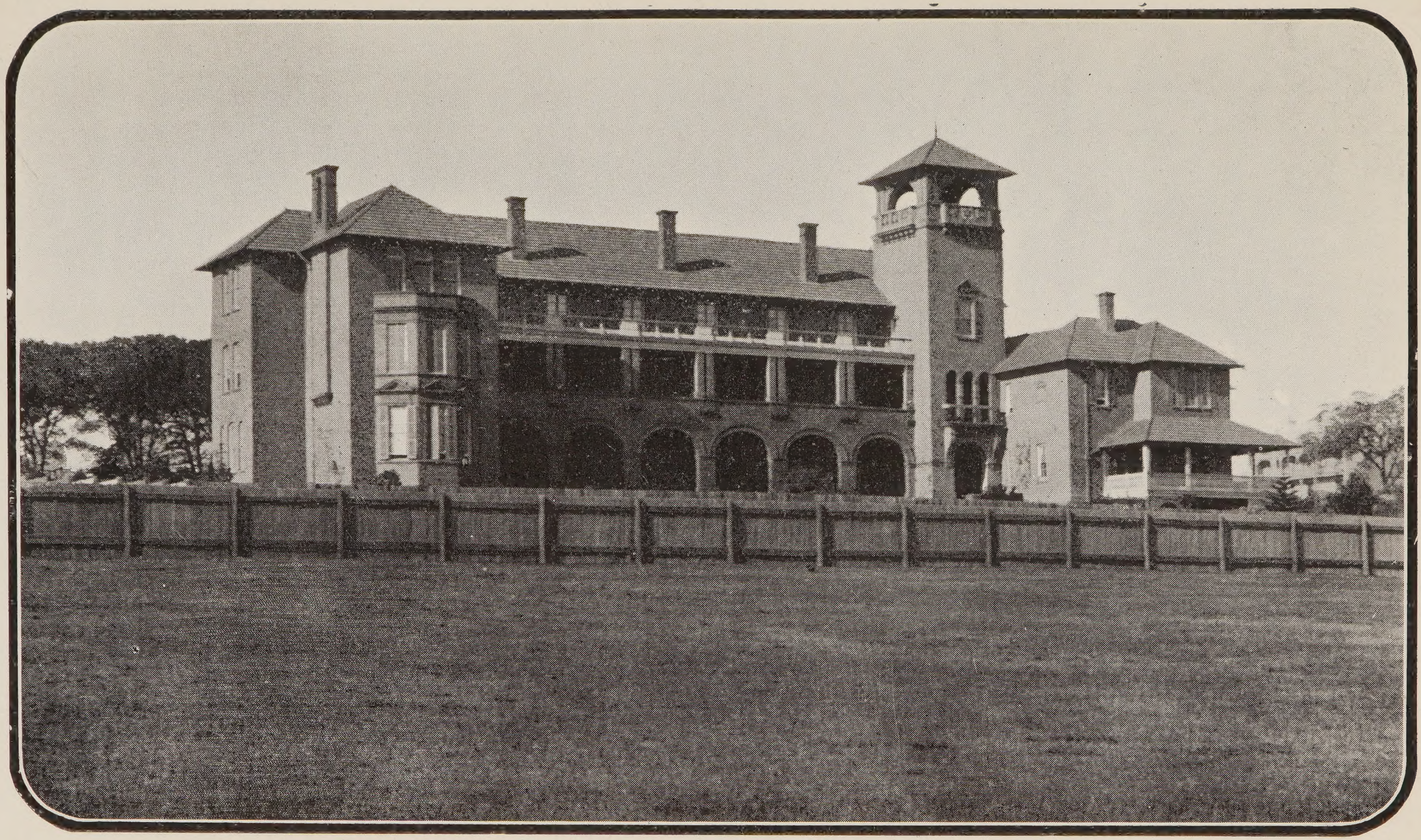
A glance at the list of names of past and present members of the College shows that the interest of the most representative and best-known men and women of the community has been continued through the ten years during which it has existed.

At the first meeting of the Council after the Incorporation of the College, Sir William Windeyer was elected Chairman, and arrangements were made to open the College in March, 1892, by hiring temporary premises, and by choosing a Committee to recommend to them the most suitable of those who should apply for the office of Principal.

The London Committee, which consisted of the Agent-General, Sir Saul Samuel, Mrs. Gurney, Miss Eadith Walker, Miss Clough, Miss Welsh, and Miss Maitland (the Heads of the well-known English Colleges, Newnham, Girton, and Somerville), recommended Miss L. Macdonald, M.A., as the most highly qualified for the position, and she was thereupon appointed first Principal by the Council. Miss Macdonald in 1878 passed first in the Edinburgh University Local Examination, obtaining the Scholarship for the first place; matriculated in 1881 at London University with Honours; obtained the B.A. Degree at London in 1884, with first-class Honours in Classics, and Honours in German; the M.A. in 1886, and was elected Fellow of University College, London, in 1888. Miss Macdonald was also a member of the Council and Tutor of the College Hall, London.

Miss Macdonald arrived in Sydney towards the end of March, 1892, and entered upon her duties as Principal.

Within the first week of Term, four students came into residence, and one student applied for admission as a non-resident, and in the second Term three other students entered as non-residents.



THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE

There was some delay in setting to work upon the College building, due to a proposed exchange of the original site granted by the Senate for another site previously granted by them to the Education Department. The Hon. F. B. Suttor, the Minister for Education, finally consented to accede to the Council's request, and granted an equivalent area fronting Bligh Street. There the present Women's College was erected, from the design of Messrs. Sulman and Power. The building was formally opened on the 5th May, 1894, by Lady Duff, the wife of the Governor, in the presence of the Chancellor, Sir W. Manning, the Senate, and Professors, and a large number of subscribers and friends of the movement. Since then between fifty and sixty students have been in residence at the College, many of them for three, five, or six years, according to the length of their course, while various others non-resident have from time to time attended classes. Amongst its former students, the College numbers three M.A's., twenty B.A's., two M.B's., and 1 B.Sc. Many of these gained their Degrees with very high Honours in History, Science, Philosophy, and Modern Languages. The Fraser Scholarships in History (twice). the Garton Scholarship in Modern Languages, the Medal for Philosophy, and various prizes too numerous to mention have fallen to the share of the College students.

The after career of many of the students is perhaps an even more satisfactory justification and reward of the efforts of the founders. The two who recently qualified in Medicine hold responsible resident posts in Queensland and South Australian Hospitals. Two others by examination gained the first and third posts as cataloguers in the Public Library of New South Wales; the first appointment of the kind open to women in the country. Others hold or have held posts as mistresses in the most important schools in the State and of Queensland, and yet others have teaching appointments in Girls' High Schools in England.

The College can lay claim to the honour of having initiated within the University lectures on the theory and practice of education. A course of lectures on teaching was delivered in 1901 by Miss Margaret Hodge, and two former graduates from the College were the first to receive with Honours the Secondary Diploma of the Teachers' Association of New South Wales.

WESLEYAN COLLEGE.

The Wesleyan body have from time to time made endeavours to establish a College in connection with the University. Under the original deed of grant that body was entitled to a sub-grant similar to those of the other Colleges, but its right lapsed in 1860, and the efforts which have been made to revive it have not been successful. Indeed the portion of land set aside for the Wesleyans, their claim to which had long been forfeited by non-compliance with the necessary conditions, was, in 1873, with the consent of the University, resumed by the Government, and dedicated by Act of Parliament to the Prince Alfred Hospital.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.

The site upon which the Prince Alfred Hospital stands consists of about eleven acres, lying between the grounds of St. John's and St. Andrew's Colleges, and having a frontage to the Missenden Road. The Hospital was Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1873 as a "substantial and permanent monument . . . in commemoration of the heartfelt gratitude of the inhabitants of New South Wales for the preservation of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred" from death by the hand of an assassin in Sydney. It was erected partly by public subscription and partly by Government endowment, at a total cost up to last year of £188,000. The erection of two additional pavilions is now in progress at an estimated cost of £45,000, and when complete the Hospital will contain 450 beds.

The Board of Directors consists of fifteen persons, ten elected by the subscribers to the Hospital, and three appointed by the Governor, together with the Chancellor of the University, and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, *ex officio*. The Hospital was most admirably designed for its purposes, under the immediate superintendence of Sir

Alfred Roberts, to whose indefatigable zeal and careful oversight of the arrangement of details and the appointment of its officers the institution in a great measure owes its present complete form. The late Sir Edward Knox was Chairman of the Hospital from its inception in 1882 until his death in 1901, and during the whole period he exercised a zealous and wise control over its management.

The land upon which the Hospital is erected was allowed to be resumed for the purpose by the University on the condition that a site of not less than two nor more than three acres should be reserved for the erection of a Medical School, but up to the present, the Medical School building attached to the University has sufficed for all requirements, and no special buildings have been erected on the Hospital ground for this purpose. The Medical Students of the University have free access to the wards of the Hospital, and in order that all arrangements of the Hospital may be as complete as possible for affording instruction, as well as for the care of the necessitous poor, the appointment to all offices on the Medical and Surgical staff of the Hospital is vested in a Conjoint Board, consisting of the Senate of the University and the Directors of the Prince Alfred Hospital.

CHAPTER IV

THE SENATE AND PROFESSORS

Up to the year 1865, the most active spirits on the Senate appear to have been Sir Charles Nicholson and Mr. F. L. S. Merewether. The former was Vice-Provost from 1851 to 1854, and Provost in succession to Edward Hamilton from 1854 to 1862, while the latter succeeded Nicholson in both offices, retaining the Chancellorship until his departure for England in 1865.

Sir Charles Nicholson was a Doctor of Medicine of the University of Edinburgh. He came to Australia in 1834, where he practised his profession and entered into pastoral pursuits. He was appointed a member of the first Legislative Council of New South Wales in 1843, and was three times elected Speaker. He was knighted in 1852, and created a baronet in 1859 in recognition of his great public services, especially in the cause of education. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1857, and that of LL.D from Cambridge in 1868. When Queensland was separated from New South Wales in 1859, he was appointed the first Speaker of its Legislative Council. During the period of his Provostship he paid a visit to England, where his efforts to serve the University were as unremitting as they were when he was in Sydney. As before mentioned, he collected a large sum of money to defray the cost of the stained glass windows and other adornments of the Great Hall. He procured by personal application a number of donations for the Library, including the Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, which have been annually presented by that body ever since.

He obtained a grant of arms for the University from the College of Heralds, in place of those which had been before used without official sanction. In a letter from London, dated June 9th, 1857, reporting the grant of arms, he thus explains them :—"The lion or, on a chief gules, is part of the cognisance of England, and is also the bearing of the University of Cambridge, whilst an open book is borne by Oxford. The southern cross and stars typify our relations with the parent State so happily expressed by the motto—'Sidere mens eadem mutato.' "

But perhaps the most important success which attended his efforts was the securing of a Royal Charter for the University from Her Majesty Queen Victoria. This document, which bears date February 27th, 1858, after setting forth the Constitution of the University, the fact that "the direction of the studies in the said University has been committed to Professors who have highly distinguished themselves in British Universities, that the rules under which the high standard in the University has been fixed cannot be altered without the approval of our representatives in the Colony," and so forth, declares that the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, &c., already granted or conferred, or hereafter to be granted or conferred by the Senate of the said University of Sydney "shall be recognised as Academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence and consideration in the United Kingdom and in our Colonies and possessions throughout the world, as fully as if the said Degrees had been granted by any University of the said United Kingdom." He was also successful in obtaining a provision in the amended Charter of the University of London, recognising the University of Sydney as one of the institutions in connection with that University, from which certificates of having passed a due course of instruction should be received with a view to admission to degrees.

While Wentworth is recognised as the University's founder, it was the untiring energy of Nicholson which placed it upon its firm base. And he was not contented with spending his energies alone in the work, but he made repeated donations of a very valuable character, which showed the tendency of his mind. Often he lamented that in a new country men's minds were too much centred upon the mere accumulation of material wealth, and he would insist upon the importance of the cultivation of taste in literature and art. The tapestries and pictures which adorn the walls were all his gifts, but the most important was the Museum of Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman antiquities which is situated on the ground floor to the south of the central tower. The objects were collected by him with much personal exertion and at considerable cost. Since the original gift, additions have been made to the collection by Sir John Young, the Egypt Exploration Fund, and from other sources, but the additions form only a small portion of the collected objects.

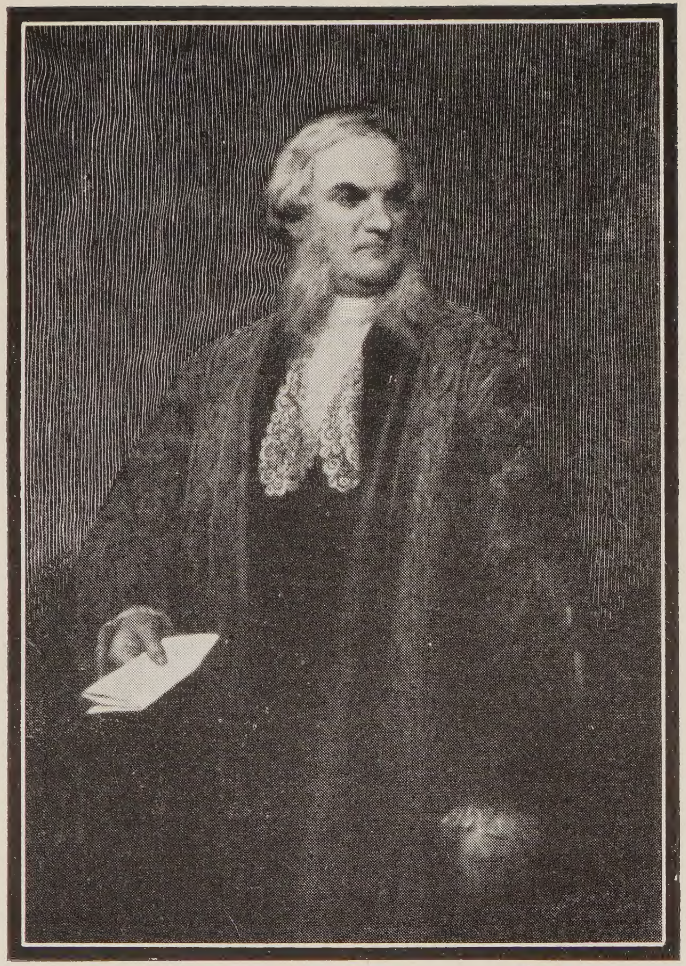
The following letter written by Sir Charles Nicholson to his friend Mr. Merewether in 1898, a year or two before the death of the latter, gives some account of the contents of the original collection:—

THE GRANGE, TOTTERIDGE, HERTS,
April 9th, 1898.

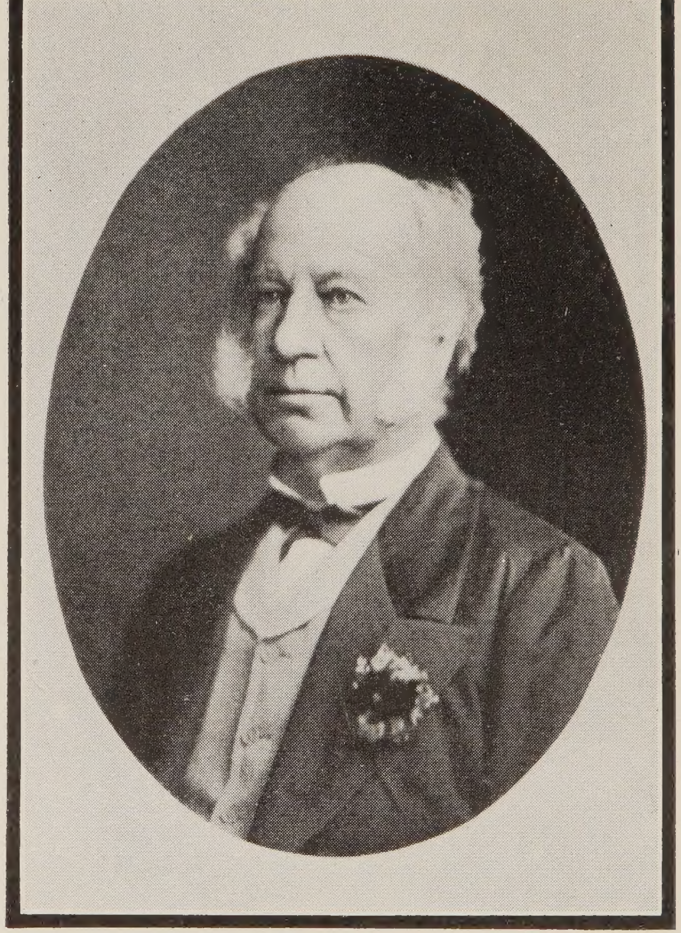
MY DEAR MEREWETHER,

As I left the colony on my first visit to England in the early part of 1856, during my absence I ceased to have any active connection with the local affairs of the University for some two years or more, but I was fortunate enough to secure your services, and those of other enthusiastic supporters of the institution, with the growth of which you and they were identified.

During my temporary sojourn in the Old World, it was my privilege, and to me a subject of unspeakable satisfaction, to be enabled to serve the University, in a manner, and to an extent which I could have little anticipated when I started, in the collection of Egyptian antiquities and Roman sculptures, now deposited in the University: objects of interest and instruction were obtained by me, and form a collection of objects which it would now be impossible to obtain, and to which the to me proud distinction has been accorded of attaching my name. Several of the objects in the Egyptian series are unique and of almost priceless value, of which I may instance fragments of sculpture bearing the royal cognomen



THE HON. FRANCIS LEWIS SHAW MEREWETHER, B.A.



THE HON. SIR EDWARD DEAS-THOMSON, C.B., K.C.M.G.

of Kuenhaten, the King of the heretical dynasty of the Disk-worshippers, found at Mitrahineh, near Memphis, and belonging to the 14th century B.C.; a sculptured head of the Queen of Tirhakah, with the name engraved on the back; one of the three royal names which are found in the Biblical Records, and bearing the inscription—" Suten Hemt Tirhakah," "The Royal Wife of Tirhakah"—Tirhakah is mentioned in II. Kings xix. as having come to assist King Hezekiah at the invasion of Sennacherib;—a coffin lid, probably that of an Amenophis; several yards of inscribed mummy-cloth, and a bilingual sepulchral slab, representing a Carian soldier, with Hieroglyphic and Carian Script; also numerous fragments of the Ritual of the Book of the Dead, an unopened mummy-case, and various other objects of scarcely less antiquarian interest.

Dissociated from these, and in a separate department, are the Roman and Etruscan sepulchral remains and vases. The former consist of a number of Cenotaphs, the coloured sculptured ornaments of which are still quite perfect, and amongst the most perfect that ever left Italy; and as specimens of Etruscan sculpture are superior to anything in the British Museum of the same character.

There are also in the same department several sepulchral slabs from the Catacombs, near Rome and Naples. The former I purchased from Signor Rossi, the collector of antiquities at Rome, and I believe are described by him in one of his publications on the antiquities of Rome. Those from Naples I purchased a few days after their excavation. These several and other objects forming the group, whatever antiquarian and historical interest they may possess may not be locally appreciated at their value at present; the Egyptian collection, however, contains objects which are enumerated in all the leading works on Egyptology.

A National Museum is being established at Ghizeh, of all objects of antiquarian interest, and the administrators of the establishment are anxious to obtain copies or photographs of the chief objects in all the museums throughout the civilised world; and I recently received a communication from Lord Cromer, through the Foreign Secretary, asking for contributions of representations of objects in the University of Sydney, a request which I believe the Senate of the University have promptly complied with. Before closing this detail, a few contributions made to the library of the University may be mentioned; among them I may enumerate an early copy of the Magna Charta, and a Hebrew MS. of the 12th century, containing a considerable portion of the Pentateuch as used in the Synagogue.

I must not, however, weary you with further details, and forbear entering into matters with which you are as conversant as I am.

Believe me,
Yours very faithfully,
(Signed) C. NICHOLSON.

F. L. S. Merewether, Esq.

Mr. Merewether, who was for several years Auditor-General of New South Wales, wrote the following short paper of reminiscences in March, 1898:—

The foundation of the University of Sydney was a conception of Mr. William Charles Wentworth, who had gained at Cambridge the Chancellor's Medal for an English Poem on the subject of Australasia, and who afterwards became a leading member of the Sydney Bar, and the most influential member of the Legislature, then a single chamber, comprised of twelve members nominated by the Crown, and twenty-four members elected by constituencies.

The Military Barracks then occupied a square of considerable size in the heart of Sydney, and the Government had decided on their removal to the site in the suburbs which they now occupy. Mr. Wentworth strongly urged the Government to devote the proceeds of the sale of the Barrack Square, as it was then called, to the foundation of an University. But his efforts were unsuccessful. The University project lay dormant until it was revived by Dr. Douglass, an M.D. of Dublin, and a physician of long standing, who had been for some years practising in France. He had been formerly a resident and an official in the colony. I had known him in France, and in 1842, when in the discharge of the duties of my office, then that of Government Immigration Agent, I made my visit of inspection to a newly-arrived immigrant ship, I found that the medical officer in charge was my old acquaintance. Shortly after his return to the colony, the foundation of an University became apparently the chief object of his thought, and he discoursed on it frequently and earnestly. Partly because of our former acquaintance, and partly, perhaps, because he found me more sympathetic than most of his hearers, I came in for much of this discourse. He knew that I was in the confidence of the Governor (Sir Charles Fitz-Roy) and the Colonial Secretary (Mr., afterwards Sir Edward, Deas-Thomson), and on one occasion he formally asked me to endeavour so far to interest them in the project as to induce them to take action at once. I declined, because I knew well that, though they would both feel great interest in the object, they would, in that stage of the colony's existence, regard any movement in the matter as premature. But I added that, if he was earnest in his desire for immediate action, his best course would be to interest his friend Mr. Wentworth, and I ventured to add, that if Mr. Wentworth could be induced to take the matter up, and gain the necessary support of the Legislature, he would have the support of the Government. Mr. Wentworth did take the matter up warmly, and through his active exertions an Act to incorporate and endow the University of Sydney was passed and received the royal assent in 1850.

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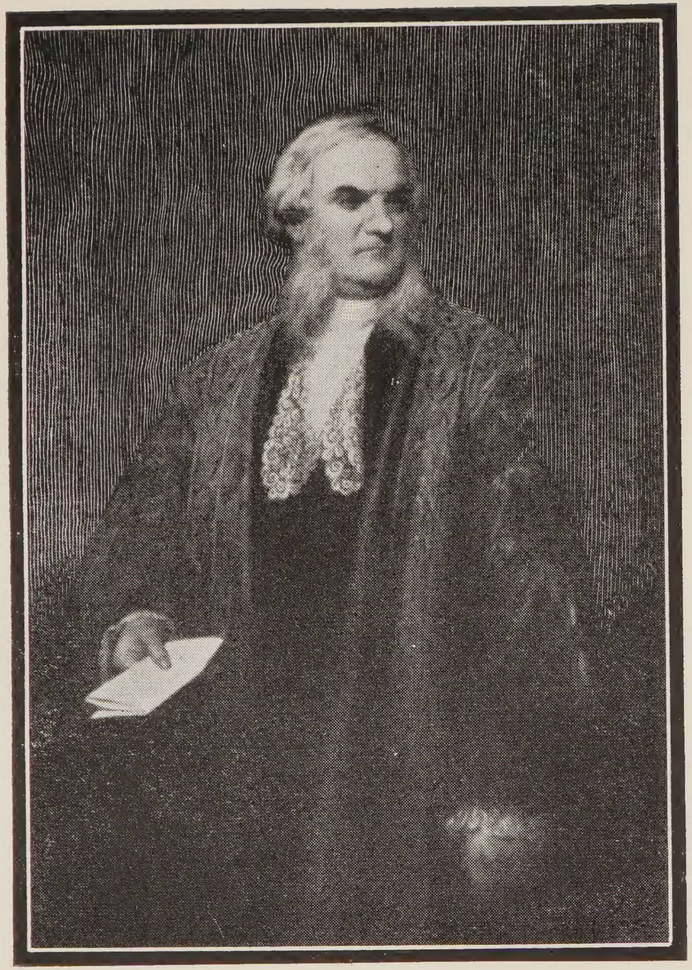
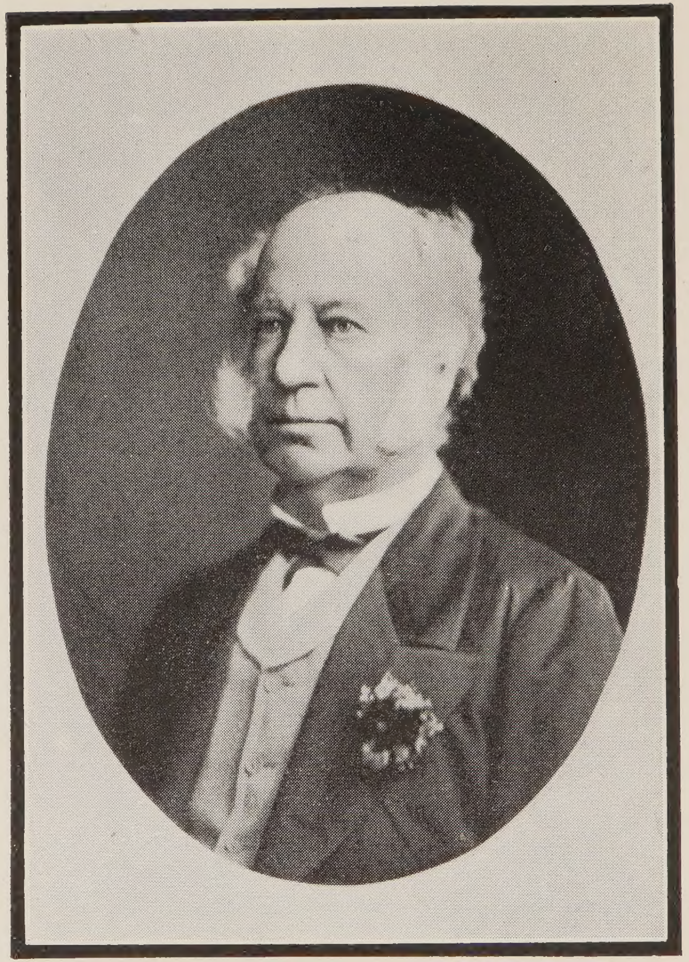


THE HON. FRANCIS LEWIS SHAW MEREWETHER, B.A.



THE HON. SIR EDWARD DEAS-THOMSON, C.B., K.C.M.G.

The Senate chose as Mr. Hamilton's successor Dr. Nicholson, M.D., Speaker of the Legislative Council, whose continued and successful exertions in the interest of the University proved the wisdom of the choice. To Sir Charles Nicholson the University is indebted for the valuable collection of Egyptian and Italian Antiquities, which formed the nucleus of the Museum; and to his own munificence and to his exertions among his friends it owes the splendid series of windows in the Hall, containing full-length portraits of the greatest of the old country's literary celebrities, which so deeply interested the Queen and Prince Albert.

I succeeded Sir Charles Nicholson as Vice-Chancellor, and held the office by annual re-elections until 1862, when, on the retirement of Sir Charles, I was elected Chancellor. I acted for the Chancellor during his three years' absence in England, where he was working for the University actively and most successfully.

The University was established somewhat in advance of a practical need of it, and my mind was impressed with the conviction that the attention of the Senate should be directed, not to present requirements, but to preparations for a great future. "Magnis magna para" was my doctrine. My constant reference to the future brought on me some ridicule, and I got the soubriquet of "Futurity Merewether." The first occasion on which I brought my principle into prominent action was when the time came for the Senate to make application to the Government for a site for the University buildings. A Committee was appointed by the Senate to report on the subject, and, as a member of that Committee, I proposed that we should apply for a grant of Grose Farm, a property of about 180 acres, close to Sydney, once a Government farm, but then lying waste. My good friend, the Colonial Secretary, a cautious Scotchman, stared at me in amazement at the audacity of my proposal, but on my explaining that I contemplated grounds for Colleges within the University, as well as for the University itself, he relaxed, and himself proposed that the land should be divided into six parts, and that five parts, comprising 128 acres, should be granted to the University for its own grounds and those of four affiliated Colleges, and that the remainder should be retained by the Government for purposes of public recreation. The land was so applied for and granted.

The next occasion on which I had to press my opinion was on the settlement of a plan for the University buildings. A small Committee consisting of the Chancellor, Mr. Wentworth, and myself, as Vice-Chancellor, were appointed by the Senate, to report on the subject. The Committee applied to the Colonial Architect, Mr. Blacket, for a plan, and he sent in one much too insignificant for the site, and prospectively inadequate. My colleagues, in their anxiety to go quickly to work, were rather disposed to accept the plan, but on slight consideration they saw its insufficiency.

A new plan was prepared containing the present noble Hall. With the remainder of this plan I was not satisfied, but my colleagues were, and Mr. Wentworth closed the discussion by a characteristic exclamation that we could not go on getting fresh plans for ever. So the discussion ended. I was out-voted, but I had got the grand Hall.

In the conduct of the University business, during the whole of my long connection with it, no unpleasantness, small or great, occurred, with one single exception. This happened while I was acting in the Chancellor's absence in England. The Professors complained, not without reason, that they had neither voice nor authority in the Institution in which they played so prominent a part. They were, in fact, mere servants of the Senate. Their complaints became unpleasantly loud, and their justice was admitted. At the instance of the Senate a clause was inserted in an Act amending the Corporation Act, authorising the appointment of a certain number of the Professors to seats in the Senate. In addition to this measure of relief, the Senate, on my motion, formed two Boards, a Board of Studies and a Board of Discipline, on which certain of the Professors were associated with the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor. With these arrangements the Professors were perfectly satisfied, and the system has, I believe, worked satisfactorily ever since.

In the year 1856, I received a letter from the Chancellor, Sir Charles Nicholson, then in London, which I much value, and have carefully preserved. In this letter he wrote as follows:—

"Thanks, a thousand thanks, my dear Merewether, for that stubborn resolution of yours to have the endowments in all the magnitude they now possess. I confess that my timidity led me to hesitate at the adoption of your views. The result, however, will be most glorious. We shall give the young men no imperfect foretaste of the beauty and poetry of mediæval architecture. I only hope that the fittings of the roof may be worthy of the general design. I am bound to say that the old colonists are liberal in coming forward with their subscriptions. I got from one individual, only last week, a subscription of £620 for a single window."

The magnitude of the endowments, which Sir Charles ascribes to my "stubborn resolution," has produced consequences of which I never dreamed. There can be no doubt that without the Hall and grounds, as assurances of stability and future grandeur, there would have been no attractions to draw from wealthy friends the munificent bequests and donations, which have placed the University in a position of financial independence.

I had the privilege of introducing into the Legislature a Bill for the establishment and endowment of Colleges within the University, and two Colleges had been established before I left the colony. I venture to express a hope that the heads or other members of such Colleges will leave on record reminiscences of their foundation and development.

When Acting Chancellor, I was requested as Chairman of a Committee of the Senate appointed to consider the matter and report, to prepare for their consideration a draft coat of arms for the University. I chose as the leading device the stars of the southern cross, with quarterings selected from the coats of the British Universities, giving them all a fair representation. But this was found too complicated, and Sir Charles Nicholson, after consultation with the heraldic authorities in London, reduced it to its present graceful form. I proposed as the motto, "Cœlum non animum mutant," but this was objected to on acount of some old association of the words, of which I do not remember the particulars. I retained the idea, and substituted for cœlum "sidus," which was appropriate to the device of the Southern Cross, though one of my colleagues on the Committee facetiously disparaged it by describing it as "half-a-loaf better than no bread." I put my words into a metrical form, "Sidere mens eadem mutato," and so they were accepted by the Committee and the Senate.

FRANCIS L. S. MEREWETHER.

Ingatestone Hall, 31st March, 1898.

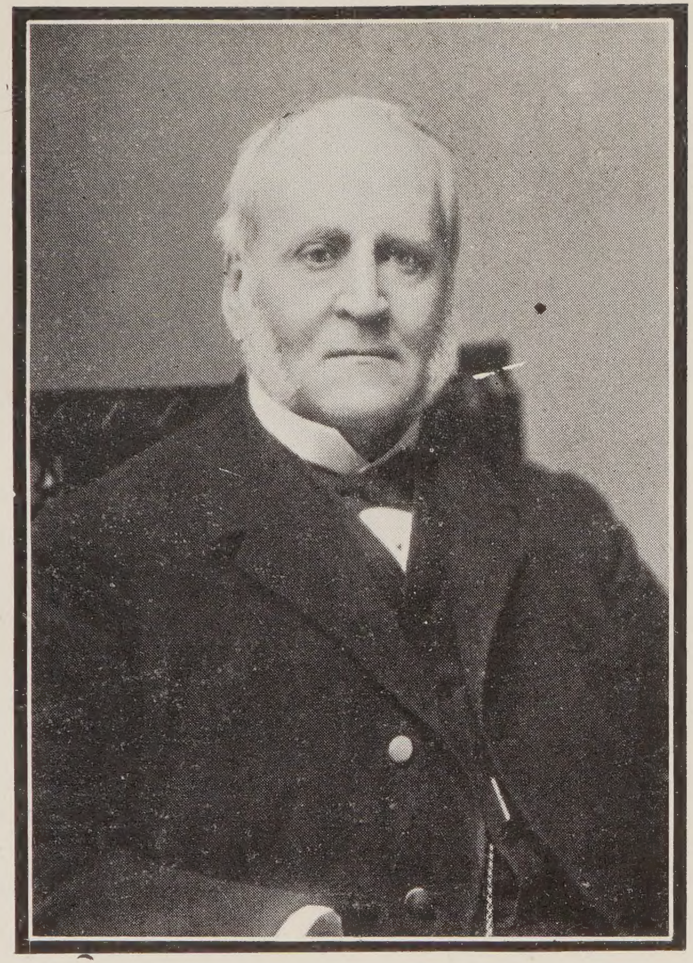
William Charles Wentworth was born in 1791 at Norfolk Island, where his father was Imperial Surgeon. He was educated in England, graduated with distinction at the University of Cambridge, and became a member of the English Bar. Upon his return to Sydney, he soon took an active part in the public life of the Colony, contending, with untiring energy, for greater freedom and self-government on the part of the inhabitants. Trial by jury, the representation of the people in the Legislature, and subsequently the establishment of responsible Government, were successive objects in the accomplishment of which he took the leading part. In association with Sir Edward Deas-Thomson, he visited England to advocate the last-named measure before the Imperial Parliament, and their efforts were crowned with success in 1856. He paid a visit to Sydney in 1861, returning in the following year to England, where he died in 1872, in his eighty-first year. His remains were brought to Sydney, and he was accorded a public funeral by the people of New South Wales, being buried at his old home at Vaucluse on the 6th of May, 1873, his funeral oration being pronounced by his own former disciple, that able statesman and lawyer, Sir James Martin. A skilfully executed statue of Wentworth by Tenerani, the funds for which were raised by public subscription, stands in the Great Hall of the University.

Sir Edward Deas-Thomson became Vice-Chancellor in 1862, and succeeded Merewether in the Chancellorship in 1865, an office he continued to hold until he felt compelled by failing health to resign in 1878. He was born at Edinburgh on the 1st June, 1800; was a pupil of the Edinburgh High School, and the Public School at Harrow, receiving his later education at a College at Caen in Normandy. He entered into mercantile affairs, and after a visit to America accepted the position of Clerk of the New South Wales Executive and Legislative Councils, and came to Sydney in 1828. He held this office until 1837, when he was promoted to that of Colonial Secretary, having at the same time a seat on the Executive and Legislative Councils. His position was one of great importance, second only to that of the Governor. In this office he continued until the introduction of responsible government in 1856, when he was called upon to form the first Ministry, a task in which he was not successful, but until the time of his death in 1879 he remained a member of the Upper House. He was created C.B. in 1856, and K.C.M.G. in 1874. His successor in the Chancellorship, Sir William Manning, said of him in 1878, after his retirement:—

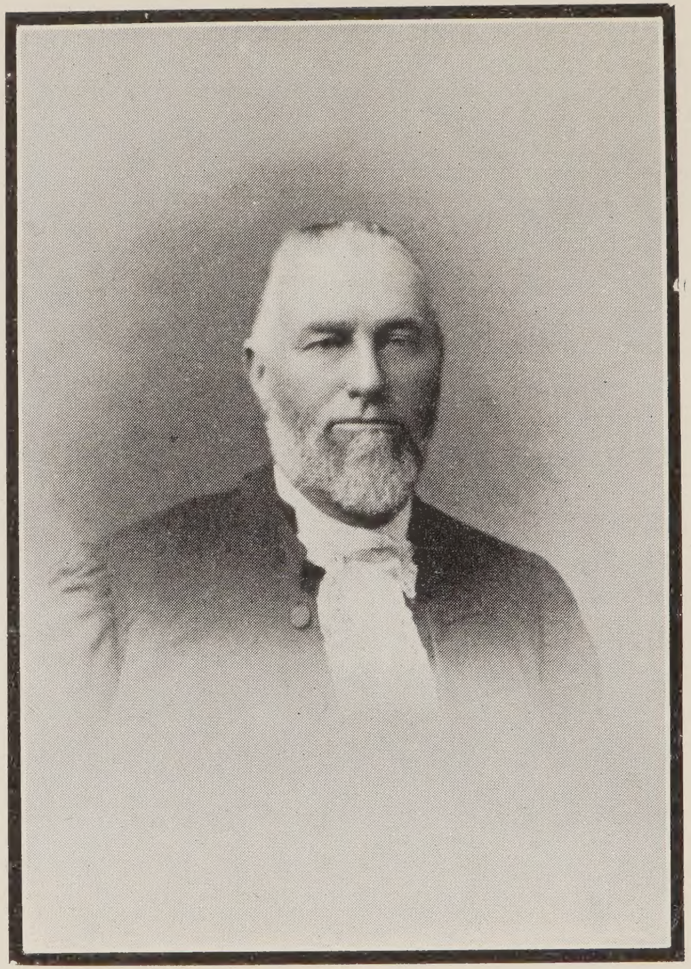
"In him the interests of the University have had a watchful guardian; and in the Senate his sagacity and great administrative experience have throughout been abiding sources of strength."

As the result of a public subscription in his honour, the University possesses a portrait of him by Capalti, of Rome, and a bust by Fantacchiotti, of Florence, both works of great artistic merit. At the time of his retirement from the Chancellorship, he was the only one of the original Fellows of the Senate in active service on that body.

Sir William Montagu Manning, who succeeded Sir Edward Deas-Thomson in the Chancellorship in 1878, was born at Alphington, near Exeter, in 1811. He was a student at University College, London, and a barrister of



THE HON. SIR WILLIAM MONTAGU MANNING, LL.D., K.C.M.G.



THE HON. SIR WILLIAM CHARLES WINDEYER, M.A., LL.D.

Lincoln's Inn. After practising his profession for five years in England, he came to Sydney in 1837, and was soon after appointed Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and in 1844 elevated to the office of Solicitor-General, which he continued to hold until the advent of responsible government in 1856. He sat as a Crown nominee in the old Legislative Council, and on his retirement from the position of Solicitor-General, was elected to the first Legislative Assembly as representative of the South Riding of Cumberland. He held office as Attorney-General in the Donaldson and Parkes Ministries. Paying a visit to England in 1858, he was knighted by the Queen at St. James' Palace. Before leaving Sydney, a public testimonial had been made him, which took the form of a portrait to be hung in the Great Hall. It was painted in England by Sir John Watson Gordon, R.A. On his return, he again entered politics, and was Attorney-General successively in the ministries of William Forster and Sir John Robertson. He became a judge of the Supreme Court in 1876, and sat as primary judge in Equity until his retirement in 1887. He was made a Fellow of the Senate in 1861 and Chancellor in 1878, which office he held until his death in 1895. The period of his Chancellorship covered the years of the University's expansion from the single Faculty of Arts into its present much wider sphere of usefulness, which was rendered possible by the increase of its revenues; and it may be truly said that he guided its steps with great sagacity and devotedness. One of the first objects of his ambition was the establishment of a teaching Medical School, and his satisfaction was great when the announcement of the Challis bequest gave prospect of the realisation of his hopes. And when that bequest fell in, he spared no pains in the study of the intricacies of law and fact, in his belief that succession duty on too high a scale was being demanded by the British Taxation Commissioners, and he ultimately succeeded in saving for the University a sum of £15,000. His courtly bearing and kindly nature endeared him to all the members of the University.

Sir William Charles Windeyer was Vice-Chancellor from 1883 to 1887, and on the death of Sir William Manning in 1895, he was elected to succeed him as Chancellor. He resigned the office, however, after about a year, as he proposed to make a prolonged visit to Europe. He was born in September, 1834, in London, and in the next year was brought by his parents to Sydney. His father, Richard Windeyer, a distinguished lawyer, was a member of the Legislative Council in 1843, and took a prominent part in public affairs. The son was educated at Cape's School, and afterwards at the King's School, and entered the University as one of the first students on its opening in 1852, his name being the first on the list of graduates. He received the Degree of B.A. in 1856 with first-class honours in Classics, and Logic and Mental Philosophy, after having, as an undergraduate, gained the prizes for English essays. He was admitted to the New South Wales Bar in 1857, and was soon afterwards elected to the Legislative Assembly as member for the Lower Hunter. In 1860 he was again returned as member for West Sydney. With an interval due to ill health, he continued his political career, and in 1872 was Solicitor-General in the ministry of Sir James Martin. He was the first elected representative of the University in Parliament in 1876, and became Attorney-General in the Parkes Ministry, which office he held until he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court in 1879. He always took a great interest in educational matters, enjoying as he did, the friendship of Dr. Woolley till the latter's lamented death in 1866, and, following Woolley's example, he took a prominent part in the management of the Sydney School of Arts. In his place in Parliament he obtained the assent of the House to the establishment of Grammar Schools at Bathurst, Maitland, and Goulburn, and of bursaries or scholarships to bridge over the gap between the primary schools and the University, but it was not until a later date that his schemes were carried out. He died at Bologna, in Italy, in September, 1897. He was succeeded in the Chancellorship by the present Chancellor, the Hon. Sir Normand MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D., M.L.C.

John Hubert Plunkett, Q.C., who was Vice-Chancellor from 1865 to 1867, was an Irishman by birth, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a member of the English Bar. He came to New South Wales in 1832 as Solicitor-General, and was afterwards Attorney-General under the old regime for nearly twenty years. He subsequently became President of the Board of Education, and, after the concession to New South Wales of responsible government, served for a time in the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The Rev. Canon Robert Allwood, M.A., became a Fellow of the Senate in 1855, and held office until 1886, when he retired on account of failing health. He was a native of Jamaica, where his father was Chief Justice and Speaker of the House of Assembly. He graduated at Cambridge, where he was a contemporary of Macaulay. He came to Sydney in 1839, and held the incumbency of St. James' until the time of his death. He succeeded Mr. J. H. Plunkett as Vice-Chancellor in 1869, and was annually re-elected until 1883, when he retired from the office. He was a man of wide sympathies, gentle and courteous in manner, yet with firmness of character in the performance of his academical and other duties.

In 1887-8, and again in 1895, the Vice-Chancellorship was held by the present Chancellor, Sir Normand MacLaurin. He was succeeded in 1889 by Sir Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D., who held the same office again in 1891-2, and in 1900-1. For a part of 1891, Mr. H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.S., C.M.G., was Vice-Chancellor, and during 1892-4 and 1896-9 the office was held by Judge Backhouse, M.A. The three last-mentioned are all graduates of the Sydney University, and at present members of the Senate. The present Vice-Chancellor is Mr. Justice A. H. Simpson, M.A.

Amongst the early members of the Senate were Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., G.C.M.G., who was the head of a very important mercantile house, and who lately during his residence in England rendered important services to this State (he died in June, 1902, at the ripe age of 81); the Honourable George Allen, and later his son Sir Wigram Allen, both of whom were liberal benefactors of the University; the Honourable Sir William Macarthur, Kt., M.L.C., son of John Macarthur "the father of the Colony," born at Parramatta in 1800; the Honourable William Forster, a distinguished politician and the doughty political opponent of Sir Charles Cowper and Sir Henry Parkes, and some time Agent-General for New South Wales in London; Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., who was for twenty-nine years Chief Justice of New South Wales, and acted on several occasions as Lieutenant-Governor; Sir James Martin, who succeeded Sir Alfred Stephen as Chief Justice, and retained the office until his death; Sir Frederick M. Darley, B.A., the present Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor; Mr. George Knox, M.A., a distinguished graduate of the University, whose career of usefulness was cut short by an early death; Mr. Christopher Rolleston, C.M.G., the Auditor-General; the Most Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., LL.D., the Bishop of Sydney; Sir Patrick Jennings, LL.D., K.C.M.G., a liberal benefactor of the University, at one time Premier of New South Wales; Sir John Hay, M.A., K.C.M.G., for many years President of the Legislative Council; Mr. Justice Peter Faucett, M.A.; and Mr. Justice C. J. Manning, M.A.

The Rev. John Woolley, the first Professor of Classics, was a highly distinguished graduate of London and Oxford, at which latter place he formed a warm friendship with Dean Stanley. He was subsequently head master of King Edward VI's. Grammar School at Rossall, the Northern Church of England Grammar School, Rossall, and of the Norwich Grammar School, from which he was appointed to Sydney. Dr. Woolley who was a highly accomplished scholar and a man of great earnestness and enthusiasm for all noble objects, not only discharged the duties of his Professorship in a manner which won for him the admiration and esteem of his students, but took a prominent part in the social life of the colony, on which he exerted a great and most beneficial influence. Fortunately for New South Wales, the recommendation to the Committee of Selection in England, that the Professors chosen by them should not be of more than six years' standing as M.A., was disregarded in the case of Dr. Woolley. When he came to Sydney, he was near 40, and in the maturity of his powers, and his opinions carried a weight which would have hardly attached to those of a young man, and which aided very materially in the moulding and forming of our present University, as well as in the direction of men's minds throughout the colony to a knowledge and love of true culture and an enlightened morality. He delivered many public lectures on educational and other subjects. He conducted classes for matriculation at the School of Arts, and was elected its President in 1866. He was also one of the original Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, an institution to which he devoted a great deal of time and labour, and of which he recognised the importance as a preparation ground for the University. He paid a visit to England in 1865, and on the return voyage was, with a large number of other passengers, drowned upon the foundering of the steamship "London," which was lost in the Bay of Biscay in January, 1866.

The following words from a lecture delivered by Dr. Woolley in 1854, at the Sydney School of Arts, might well be spoken of Woolley himself by his old pupils :—

" 'Ye are my wings,' said Niebuhr to his class at Bonn; and those who have sat at the feet of a Niebuhr, a Guizot, an Arnold, a Sedgwick, a Faraday, can witness in what a flood of light and enjoyment the soul is bathed; how admiration, persuasion, conviction, generous resolution, dart electric flashes from the lecturer into the breasts of his hearers, and kindle a fire never to be extinguished. Many a time in after years, the flagging zeal, the jaded intellect is refreshed and new strung by transient visions of that old delight, and the well remembered look brightens the dull page and animates the speechless letters, which else as Plato says, stand before us in motionless solemnity, unable either to relieve our perplexity or to vindicate the true intentions of their father."

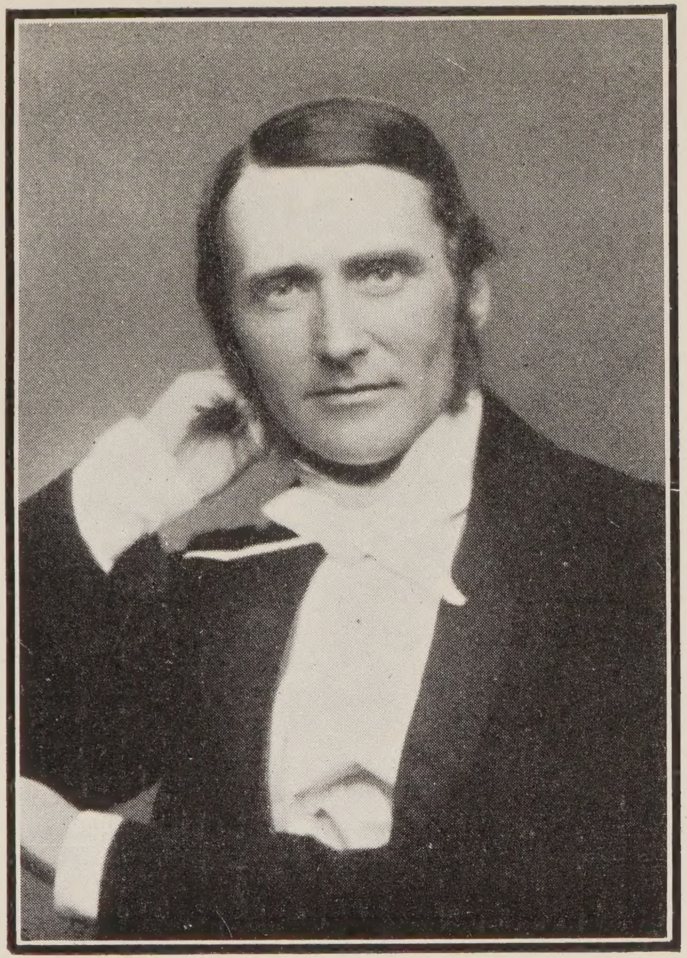
The following are characteristic extracts from a lecture which Dr. Woolley delivered at the Sydney School of Arts in 1860, upon the social use of Schools of Art, which exemplify the earnestness of his desire for a moral and intellectual awakening:—

In an English colony, at all events, there are no exclusive privileges, no insurmountable obstacles to be encountered by any man in claiming his share of our common inheritance. So far as rights go, we have entered into our fathers' labours, and have nothing to do but to reap the harvest which they have sown. Intellectual improvement, social respect, political influence, are in the power of every man who can and will stretch out his hand to secure them.

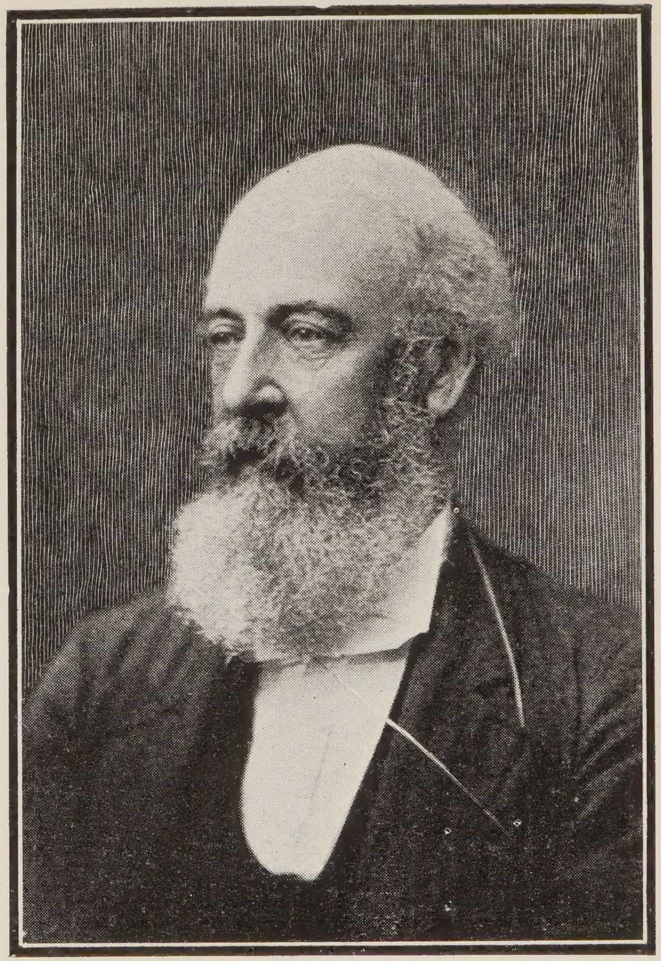
It were only to be desired that as a community we were more conscious of the value of those talents which we possess, but can hardly be said to enjoy; especially that we were more earnestly determined upon the education of our children, more seriously and heartily resolved to give them that advantage without which all others are valueless; that we had faith and devotion enough to force our governors to break through the meshes of faction and bigotry, and help, by act as well as word, to purge that putrid mass of ignorance and insensibility, which decimates our population, whilst it multiplies our gaols, makes the streets of our city a field of blood, from which the festering corpses of our strongest and fairest cry to God against us, our settlements in the bush too often more brutal and savage than those of the dispossessed aborigines. And why are we so little earnest in the cause of education? Because we are not thoroughly convinced of its practical utility; we do not see what good our children will get from it, how it will help them on in the world, or promote their success in a life where self-reliance and readiness of resource seem of more value than all the wisdom of Solomon. Education, more than anything else, requires the application of the law of abstinence—that patient waiting for the fruit of our labours—which nothing but a well-grounded reliance upon the ultimate result could support or justify.

But the most elaborate intellectual training will not avail to preserve our freedom if the fatal notion once gains currency that education should be limited to the learning of our trade; that no work is useful at school which will not help us to earn our livelihood in the world, or to advance our material interests. Education must be the forming of the whole man: and what sort of man is he who is only a tradesman?

This is a question which concerns us all, for all of us are tradesmen alike. Trade consists, not in what we learn or do, but in our motive for learning or doing it. The carpenter is an artist if he works for the satisfaction of his own taste and the improvement of his own skill; he is so far following a liberal pursuit; the painter or poet is a tradesman if he employs his genius for gain at the bidding of an employer: he is so far practising a mercenary art. There is no disgrace in this. Most men are obliged to be architects of their



REV. JOHN WOOLLEY, D.C.L.



REV. CHARLES BADHAM, D.D.

own fortune, and to win bread by the sweat of their brow or the brain. And the labourer is worthy of his hire. Whether he be king or clergyman, lawyer, soldier, physician, professor, merchant, dealer, or artisan, he is worthy of his wage, and he need not blush to claim it, if only this is not his highest reward. Here lies his danger; for so far as he is a tradesman, and sells his body or his mind for gold, gold is his highest, his only, remuneration. There were evangelists in St. Paul's time who were "hucksters of the Word of God"; there are men of genius still who prostitute the gift of God to Mammon. We distinguish, says Sir William Hamilton, some professions as "liberal"; the expression is inaccurate, and even self-contradictory. There are, no doubt, some callings which "require a higher cultivation of the higher faculties than others," and so give a greater opportunity, during the period of apprenticeship, of awaking and fostering the true flame of divinity in man's heart; the generous, unquestioning worship and love of truth; the frank and fearless devotion to it without care or hope of consequences; the noble temper of the Greek hero—"Kill me, but give me light." Considered in reference to its end, no profession can be liberal—theology no more than peddlery. Considered in reference to his education, no tradesman ought to be less a gentleman than another—the day-labourer than the Minister of the State. Every man who works for his living, says a great political writer, is to that extent a slave; those who live by their wits equally with those who toil with their hands,—you and I, my learned brother, however we may disguise the fact by gorgeous robes and pompous titles, as much as Elisha at the plough-tail and Simon in the tan-pit, happy if we too be counted worthy to be prophets of God or hosts of an Apostle.

The Rev. Charles Badham, D.D., who succeeded Dr. Woolley as Professor of Classics and Logic in 1867, was himself the son of a Professor, for his father had occupied the Chair of the Practice of Physic at Glasgow. He was born at Ludlow in the County of Salop in 1813, and in his early boyhood was a favourite pupil of Pestalozzi. He was afterwards sent to Eton, and then to Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated in the same year as Dr. Woolley. He then spent some years in Italy, chiefly in the study of Greek manuscripts in the Vatican and other libraries, and there formed a close friendship with Professor C. G. Cobet of Leyden, one of the greatest of Greek scholars, which continued throughout his life. There he also met Tischendorf and Thackeray. On his return to England he was appointed head master of Louth Grammar School, and in 1854, head master of the

Edgbaston Proprietary School, near Birmingham, an office which he held until selected for the Classical Professorship at Sydney. All his contemporaries agree in asserting that he was in the front rank of scholars in England. Dr. William Smith said of him, "He is pre-eminently the best verbal critic in England. It is a great shame and a reproach to us that such a singularly gifted man should be willing to go to the Antipodes." W. S. Clark, the then Cambridge public orator and editor of Shakespeare, says: "I am confident that all students of classical literature will agree with me in the opinion that Dr. Badham stands in the front rank among English scholars, and that he is unsurpassed for the critical acumen and ingenuity which he has employed in the emendation of corrupt, and the explanation of difficult passages in ancient authors," while the classical authorities of Cambridge speak of him already in 1853, as "one of the best classical scholars in England."

The Athenæum expressed "its surprise and regret that an English Editor of classical works, whose editions have won for him the Continental reputation of being our foremost scholar now living, should have been allowed, after occupying a toilsome position as head master of a proprietary school, to leave the country for the purpose of presiding over a Colonial University."

He left many intimate friends behind him in England —Frederick Denison Maurice, Lord Sherbrooke, Cardinal Newman, Thackeray, Sir Theodore Martin, Lord Houghton, Dr. Thompson (Master of Trinity, Cambridge), Lord Lyttelton, the loss of whose companionship he must have keenly felt.

Dr. Badham's linguistic accomplishments were of a remarkable order. His mastery of French, German, and Italian was perfect, and he conversed readily in Spanish, Dutch, and modern Greek. His textual emendations of the Greek authors covered a very wide range, and were contained in his contributions to Mnemosyne, and other philological publications, as well as in his edited texts of Plato and Euripides.

His oratorical powers were unusually great, and his speeches at the annual commemorations in Sydney were looked forward to as the great treat of the academic year. He was always anxious to extend the advantages of the University as much as possible to all classes, and especially to residents of the country, and he voluntarily undertook the burden of correcting exercises in Latin, Greek, French, and German, which might be sent to him by any one whose lack of advantages prohibited other aids to culture.

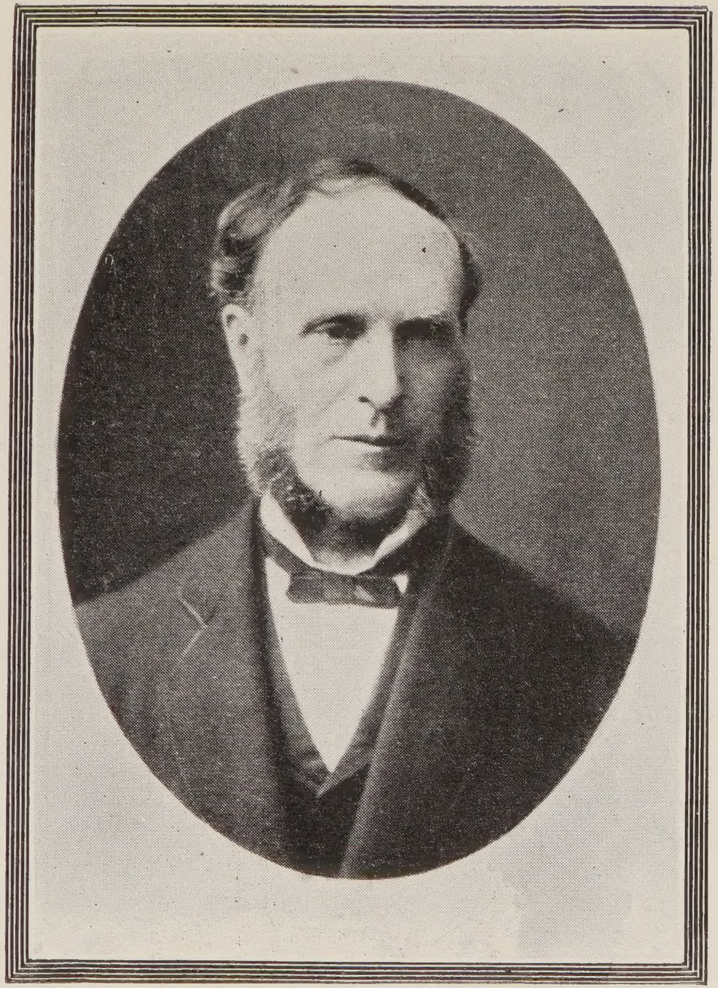
The numerous bursaries which have been founded to assist poor students, were chiefly due to his advocacy, as was also the establishment of evening lectures to assist and guide the studies of persons occupied in teaching or business during the day. He was also in close consultation with Mr. G. H. Reid, when Minister of Public Instruction, as to the founding of High Schools in Sydney and other towns of New South Wales. He died on the 27th of February, 1884.

The following is a short extract from one of his Commemoration addresses on the subject of parental prejudice in relation to school studies. In reference to the study of Greek, he says :—

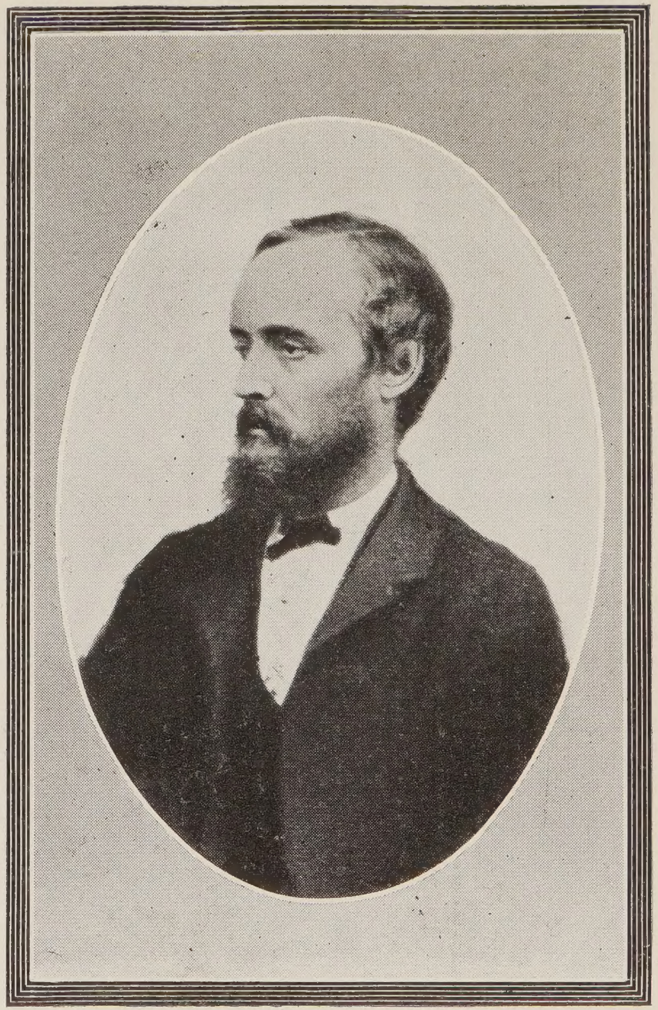
> I would fain spend a few moments in protesting against this blind prejudice evinced towards the noblest language that ever was bestowed upon mankind. All that constitutes our modern civilisation, the models of all that is excellent in art and invention, the models of epical and lyrical poetry, of tragedy and comedy, of history, philosophical and descriptive, of eloquence and philosophy, are to be found in the writers in that language. But then, it may be answered—"Let anyone who is anxious to find them, seek for them in translations. Why not read Homer, or Plato, or Sophocles, or Thucydides, in a translation? The facts are facts in whatever words they are stated; and even real beauties will not cease to be beauties when they are divested of their accidental garb and assume some other!" To all which I answer, that it presupposes a very highly exercised perception, and a very exquisite taste indeed, for a person to discern the real beauties through the mist of a translation. It presupposes the very qualities which the student cannot have; for it is for the sake of acquiring them that he undertakes the labour.
>
> Surely it would be a very strange kind of choice in some artist, for instance, if he should content himself with a wretched copy of

"The Transfiguration" or of "The Madonna della Seggiola," when by a slightly fatiguing journey he might contemplate the authentic touches of Raphael's own pencil. But is not so much of the works as the language itself that I wish to speak, because I believe that language, as language, is a very great instrument indeed in instilling refinement into the mind. It is the language itself, and not the material worked up in it, for which I would now claim a high place in the attainment of the end which no state or body politic can neglect with impunity—the education of the taste. We all know Gibbon's celebrated antithesis, where he speaks of the Greek language as one which could give a soul to the perceptions of sense, and a body to the abstractions of philosophy. But I am not very fond of these antithetical and epigrammatic appraisements. Let us analyse the thing, and we shall see its real value. Now there is in that language the purity which is the result of a perfect temper and an exquisite harmony of opposites. Just as in the sky which arches over that ancient sanctuary of freedom and beauty the air is so finely mingled, as to render the climate of Athens at once genial and bracing; so in the combination of the sounds of its language, there is neither the morbid softness of the Italian nor the coarse vehemence of the German, but a blending of elegance and strength, of power without effort, and repose without languor. It reminds us of nothing so much as the sculptures of that same marvellous people—always graceful, so as to give the impression of repose, and yet always powerful, so as to give the impression of activity. The same harmony of opposites in perfect unison is to be found in the formation of its words. It is at once sensuous and subtle, graphic and thoughtful. Every half-note in the perception of the same object, every shifting of the logical point of view, has a corresponding and distinct exponent, not contrived for the occasion, but foreseen in the very germ of the language, and developed according to uniform rule. The same temper, the same symmetry, may be observed in its infinite variety of styles. Its neatness never degenerates into foppery—its sublimity does not consist in vagueness. Let it be ever so simple, it is never mean; let it be ever so adorned, it is never meretricious. And, to escape at any price from this divine language, from such an instrument of thought, and from such a source of refinement, what is it that pedants have contrived? What is it that parents insist upon? What is it that schoolmasters are too often bound to submit to? Complements of subjects and extensions of predicate and copulative and antithetical co-ordinations, and all the dreary and barbarous lore of grammatical analysis—a crowd of words, before whose portentous size and sound Ornithorhynchus Paradoxus himself begins to doubt his empire.

At the Commemoration of 1876, after urging the squatter and landed proprietor generally to establish



PROFESSOR JOHN SMITH. M.D., LL.D., C.M.G.



PROFESSOR MORRIS BIRKBECK PELL, B.A.

bursaries in the University to benefit the deserving of their particular districts, he says:—

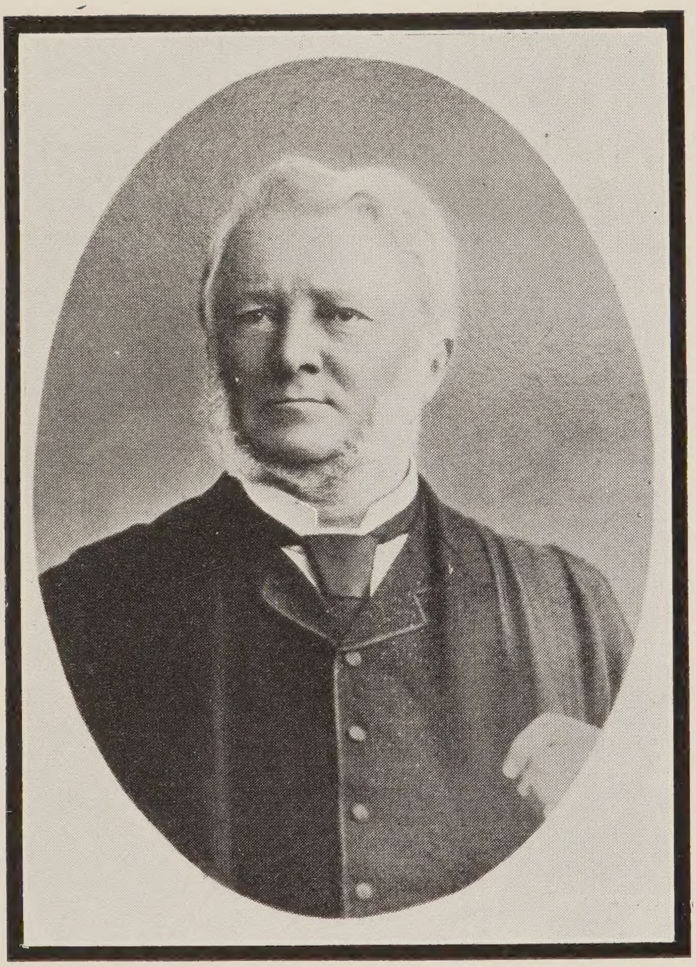
> Every landed proprietor is bound to all his poorer neighbours as his natural clients. No doubt, sir, democracy is a very convenient thing up to a certain point, for relieving wealth of its obligations, for, where there is no nobility to oblige, men may plead exemption from many a generous service. But the soil of our land, while it is a source of wealth, conveys to everyone who presumes to hold it a character which he cannot presume to throw off, and clients whom he cannot disown. And who are these clients? The sons of hard-working but ill-paid medical men or lawyers, the son of the poor minister of religion, of the schoolmaster, of the public servant, and, above all, of the widow of any such person. Local bursaries, for the encouragement of local scholars, and to be awarded after local competition, are things of such undoubted utility that no rich man whatsoever can dare to reason against them, or to philosophise about people remaining in their sphere, without incurring the charge that his scepticism is nothing more than a mask of his avarice, and that, whilst others seek the consolations of philosophy that they may bear their poverty with contentment, he invokes them to strengthen the grasp with which he clutches his money. The man who refuses to recognise these obligations may be as rich as you please, and as long as Providence chooses to make use of him for teaching the rest of us contempt of riches, but all his lands and all his four-footed beasts can never make him anything more than a thriving churl; they can never enable him to aspire to the rank of a country gentleman. But, sir, I must leave these local bursaries to the consciences of those whom they concern. It cannot be expected that, at my age, I should go travelling about the country like a clock-setter upon contract, winding up the zeal or oiling the torpid machinery of their benevolence in one electorate after another. I must leave all this to good and earnest men in every district: or, if everything fails, I must leave it to my successor.

John Smith, M.A., M.D., the Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Physics, was a graduate in Arts and in Medicine of Aberdeen, where for five years before his appointment to Sydney he conducted the classes in Chemistry during the illness of the Professor. His lectures were singularly clear in style and were full of instruction, though there was no opportunity afforded for practical laboratory work in his subjects until long after his original appointment. He took a very active part in the public life of the Colony, and gave up a large amount of his time, during twenty-six years, to the public service as a member of the Board of National Education, afterwards the Council of Education, of which he was nine times elected President. He rendered many services to the community as a member of various commissions, one of the most important of which was the "Sydney Water Supply." He was also a Director of the Australian Mutual Provident Society for many years, and rendered good service to that institution. He was elected a member of the Legislative Council in 1874, and subsequently received the honorary degree of LL.D., from his own University, and the title of C.M.G. He died in Sydney in October, 1885.

Professor Pell is remembered by his old students as a master of his subject and a singularly lucid lecturer. His original manuscripts in the higher branches of mathematics which he distributed to his students to be used as aids to the ordinary text books, were highly valued. Mr. Pell was a native of the United States, and a relation of Birkbeck, the founder of Mechanics' Institutes. At Cambridge he was Senior Wrangler in 1849, and afterwards a Fellow of St. John's College. During the term of his Professorship he was on several occasions invited by the Government to act upon commissions of inquiry, notably with respect to water and sewerage, and the prevention of floods on the Hunter River. He was a member of the Bar of New South Wales, and for some time actuary of the Australian Mutual Provident Society. In 1877 he retired from active duties as a Professor through failing health, and was in the following year elected by Convocation as a Fellow of the Senate. He died in 1879, and was succeeded by Professor Theodore T. Gurney, M.A.

Alexander Morrison Thomson was a native of London. After studying at the University of Aberdeen, he graduated as Bachelor of Arts in the London University in 1862, and as Doctor of Science in 1867. In 1866, he was appointed Reader in Geology and Mineralogy, and Demonstrator in Practical Chemistry, and was accorded the title of Professor in 1869. He died, however, in 1871, after only five years' service.

Professor William John Stephens was born in 1829, at



PROFESSOR W. J. STEPHENS, M.A.

Levens, in Westmoreland. He was educated at Haversham Grammar School and Marlborough College, being one of the 200 pupils with which that institution opened. Thence he went to Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1852 with first-class Honours in Classics, and third-class Honours in Mathematics and Physics, and was shortly after elected a Fellow and Tutor. While at Oxford, he was on familiar terms with Conington, Jowett, and Goldwin Smith. He was a man of extremely wide and varied attainments. To his great knowledge of Classics was added a love for the study of Natural Science, especially of Botany and Geology. In 1856, upon the establishment of the Sydney Grammar School, he was elected as its first head master, on the recommendation of Dr. Jowett. At the end of ten years, however, he resigned the head mastership, and established a school of his own at Darlinghurst, which was known as the New School, and afterwards as "Eaglesfield." He was appointed Professor of Natural History in the University in 1882, and held that position until his death in 1890. On the death of Dr. Badham, in 1884, Professor Stephens discharged the duties of the Chair of Classics until the appointment of Professor Scott. Professor Stephens was a man of rare candour, modest, unobtrusive, and open minded, with a genial disposition which endeared him to all his colleagues as well as to his students.

Professor Threlfall, M.A., who was appointed Professor of Physics in succession to Dr. Smith in 1886, had a very distinguished career as an undergraduate at Caius College, Cambridge, taking a first class in the first part of the Natural Science Tripos, and a first in two subjects, Physics and Chemistry, in the second part—a very unusual performance. After graduating, he was appointed a Demonstrator in the Cavendish Laboratory, where he carried out a number of original researches and proved himself, according to the testimony of Professor J. J. Thomson, a most successful teacher. As Professor, he strongly insisted upon the necessity of supplementing Science lectures by laboratory practice, and he had in a very high degree the faculty of aiding to originality of thought and work those students who devoted themselves specially to Physics. The Physical Laboratory was designed by him, and erected and fitted up entirely under his supervision. He resigned his chair in 1898.

Professor Walter Scott, who succeeded Dr. Badham as Professor in Classics in 1885, entered Balliol College as an exhibitioner in 1874. During his University course he gained the Ireland, Craven, and Derby Scholarships, and the Latin Essay Prize, besides taking a first-class in Classics in the final examination for the B.A. degree. In 1879, he was elected a Fellow of Merton College, after which he was chiefly engaged in study and tuition at Oxford, being a lecturer at Merton College until his appointment to Sydney. During his tenure of the Professorship of Classics until 1890, and of the Chair of Greek until his resignation in the year 1900, he devoted his whole energies to the work of the University. He had a ready capacity for imparting his knowledge, and a singleness and earnestness of purpose which he applied with great force to the extension of the University's influence. The establishment of the Women's College, the teaching of Modern Literature, History, and Philosophy in the University, and the inauguration of the University Extension Lectures were in turn the objects of his enthusiasm. He resigned his chair in 1900 in consequence of ill health, and returned to England.

It was provided in the original Act of Incorporation that vacancies in the Senate should at first be filled by election of the remaining members, but that when there should be one hundred graduates holding higher degrees in the three Faculties, all vacancies should be filled by election of those graduates. By an Act passed in 1861, Fellows of the Senate, Professors, Public Teachers and Examiners, Principals of Incorporated Colleges, and Superior Officers of the University, were added to the electing body, and became eligible to vote at elections for future members of the Senate; and it was decided that all future elections should be made by a convocation of the electors, without respect to their numbers. A change was also made in the title of the chief officers of the University, before called the Provost and Vice-Provost, but afterwards to be called the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor.

A change was also made at this time in the number of Fellows of the Senate. In the early days there was no Professorial representation on the Senate, and there appears to have been a good deal of friction from time to time between the Senate and the Professorial Staff. A Board of Studies had been constituted, but it was not always consulted by the Senate on matters relating to the internal management of the University; and on more than one occasion misunderstandings arose. It was thought that the remedy would be to place a limited number of Professors on the governing body in order that the Senate and teaching staff might be thoroughly in touch with one another, and the Professors might represent their views and those of their colleagues. The Act of 1861 provided for an addition to the sixteen elective Fellows of not less than three nor more than six *ex officio* Fellows, who should be Professors of the University in certain branches of learning to be selected by the Senate. Professors Woolley, Pell, and Smith were at once selected as members of the Senate, being in fact the only Professors on the staff. When, however, additional Professors were appointed, they were added to the Senate, until, in 1885, the *ex officio* seats were filled to the full number of six, and when the Professorial Staff was still further increased, it became necessary to select the *ex officio* members upon some general principle which would deal fairly with all. The plan adopted in 1892, which is at present followed, is for the Senate to request each of the four Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Science, to recommend one of its members to be an *ex officio* Fellow for a period of two years, and to act as Dean of his Faculty for the term of his Fellowship.

In the Electoral Act of 1858, it was provided that the University of Sydney should return a Member to the Legislative Assembly as soon as there should be one hundred graduates who had taken higher degrees in the University; and the electors were to be the same as those subsequently adopted for election to vacancies on the Senate by the Act of 1861. The requisite number of superior graduates was attained in the year 1876, and in September of that year there was a contest for the honour of representing the University between William Charles Windeyer and Edmund Barton. This resulted in the election of Mr. Windeyer, who continued to represent the University until he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court in 1879, when a second election was held and contested by Mr. Edmund Barton—now Premier of the Australasian Commonwealth—and Dr. (now Sir Arthur) Renwick, Mr. Barton being elected. Within a few months, however, a new Electoral Act was passed, which deprived the University of Parliamentary representation.

The question of admitting graduates of other Universities to *ad eundem* degrees, and of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, was discussed by the Senate and members of the University long before any Legislative enactment gave the power of granting the former. As early as 1856, a Bill was prepared by the Senate for submission to Parliament giving the power to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon "persons of such high standing or distinction as shall render them in the opinion of the said Senate worthy of that honour," and the draft Bill also provided that such degrees should not confer the right of voting at elections, except in special cases. This Bill does not appear to have been submitted to Parliament, and when the Senate brought the matter forward again, it was not considered expedient to ask for the right to confer honorary degrees, and the *ad eundem* Degrees Bill became law in its present form in 1881; the graduates admitted under its provisions having all the rights and privileges of those admitted to degrees in the ordinary course. The same Act provided for the extension of the Academic franchise to Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing, and a subsequent Act in 1884 conferred the same privilege upon Bachelors of three years' standing in other Faculties. At the same time it was enacted that the benefits and advantages of the University should be deemed to extend in all respects to women equally with men.

CHAPTER V

THE CURRICULUM

The limitation of the Professorships to three at the inception of the University admitted only of a curriculum within the Faculty of Arts, but the prescribed studies appear to have been pretty thorough. The first by-laws to regulate the course of studies were of course drawn up on the supposition that the University was to be the examining body for students who were instructed in the Sydney University College, and they prescribed the subjects of the examination for the Bachelor of Arts degree. These were the same for all pass students, and consisted of Classics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Logic, while for a degree in Honours, the student was allowed to take either Classics or Mathematics, the other subjects being compulsory. History of England was included under the head of Classics for a pass degree; while Ancient History and Modern to the end of the 18th century, was placed under the same heading for the honour candidates, together with the Greek and Latin Classic authors, and composition in Greek, Latin, and English. The pass Mathematics comprised Arithmetic, Logarithms, Algebra to Quadratics, and four books of Euclid, with a much wider range for honours, including Analytical Geometry, the Differential and Integral Calculi, Calculus of finite differences, Mathematical Physics and Astronomy. No provision having been made in the original appointments for the teaching of Logic, that subject was added to the chair of Classics, and undertaken by Professor Woolley, who was relieved of a certain amount of the teaching by the appointment of the Registrar, Mr. Hugh Kennedy, of Balliol College, as Assistant Professor. A lecturer in French and German was appointed in 1853, in the person of Mr. Anselm Ricard, Ph.D., Jena, Br. ès Lettres, Paris, and he was succeeded in 1855 by Monsieur P. A. Dutruc for French, and Mr. J. H. Scott for German.

Chairs of Geology and Natural History were spoken of in 1853, but it was evidently realised that it would be wise for the University to expand without undue haste, for no appointments were made in these subjects at that time.

There is reason to believe that for the latter chair, if it had been established, no less a person than Huxley would have been a candidate, for, as we learn from his life, he had paid a visit to Sydney a few years before, and was in frequent communication with Sydney friends at that time, when the scientific world in England had hardly begun to appreciate his abilities, and he would have gladly accepted a suitable appointment in Sydney. Whether it would have been of real benefit to Huxley to obtain such an appointment in this then isolated spot, or what the loss would have been to Science, who can say?

Up to the year 1856, it was provided that the degree of Master of Arts should be conferred without examination after the lapse of a certain time from graduation as Bachelor, but after that date an examination was made compulsory, though for many years it continued to be of a nominal character, largely perhaps, because it was desired that the number of members of Convocation should, as soon as possible, reach the minimum of one hundred necessary for the legal constitution of the University as a Parliamentary electorate.

There does not appear to have been much change or expansion in the course of study provided in the Faculty of Arts until the year 1865, when the scope of the Matriculation Examination was enlarged by the addition of an alternative between French and German, in addition to the other subjects prescribed, and certain subjects were added to the curriculum for the third year, students of that year being required to take two of the following groups:—

1. Classics, that is, the Greek, Latin, and English, with the French or German languages.
2. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
3. Chemistry and Experimental Physics, and such branches of Natural Science as may at any time be taught in the University.
4. Logic and Mental Philosophy, and the Constitutional History of England, and such branches of Political Science as may at any time be taught in the University.

The Lectureship in German, which had lapsed for some years, was revived, Mr. George B. Barton was appointed Reader in English, Dr. J. S. Paterson, Reader in Political Economy, and a Reader in Geology and Mineralogy and Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory was appointed in the person of Alexander Morrison Thomson, D.Sc., (London), on the recommendation of Sir Roderick Murchison, the President of the Geological Survey.

In the same year it is reported that the Senate "deeming that the advantages of the University ought not to be withheld from persons, who from the nature of their avocations, and from other causes, which after careful investigation might be deemed sufficient, were precluded from giving a regular attendance on the University lectures," passed a by-law to the effect that "any undergraduate not holding a scholarship in the University nor being a member of a Suffragan College might be exempted from attendance on the lectures for not more than one year at a time, on giving sufficient reason for such exemption." This by-law was made only after many heated discussions, and it was strongly opposed by those who considered that the chief function of the University was to teach, and who feared its degeneration into a mere Examining Board. In 1860, the Senate had received and considered a petition for the granting of the Bachelor of Arts Degree after examination, without attendance at lectures, and resolved; "That the petitioners be informed that the Senate regret that they cannot accede to a proposition the adoption of which would lead to an utter subversion of the system, which after the most careful and mature consideration has been established in the University. The Senate consider it essential to the maintenance of the value of the Degrees themselves, as well as to the attainment of the higher educational objects for which the University was founded, that the possession of a Degree should prove, not only that the holder has acquired a certain amount of information, but that he has undergone a systematic course of mental training under the immediate direction and guidance of eminent scholars, such as it has been, and will be the care of the Senate, to place in the Professorial chairs of the University."

Before the by-law was passed, the question of its legality was referred to a Committee, which, while it reported affirmatively, stated that "There appeared strong indications of the Legislature having contemplated a regulated course of instruction and discipline in all cases, which though legally insufficient to control the powers and discretion of the Senate in that respect, clearly justified a reasonable doubt as to whether the proposed by-law would be consonant with the spirit of the statute." Mr. James Martin, afterwards Chief Justice, who was a member of the Committee, held that the proposed by-law was illegal.

A considerable number of persons were allowed to take advantage of the new by-law, but a large proportion failed to attend their examinations, and the practice of granting such exemptions has practically fallen into disuse. There is very little doubt that had such exemptions been granted freely, not only would the classes in the Faculty of Arts have gradually dwindled, but the actual number of candidates for degrees would have rapidly diminished, through the discouragement of students who found it impossible to attain their ends, without the systematic aids to study which the University is intended to supply. Instead of placing themselves under the instruction and discipline of the University, many would have passed from school life to more practical occupations, hoping to prepare themselves by private reading for the University examinations, only to find this self-imposed task impossible of completion.

In 1866, the Rev. Wazir Beg, M.D., a Presbyterian Minister, was appointed Reader in Oriental languages and literature, but his subject does not seem to have formed an integral part of the curriculum, and his lectures were entirely optional.

In 1867, the subjects to be taken in the third year were limited to three, viz.:—(a) Classics (b) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and (c) Natural Science, viz.:—Chemistry, Experimental Physics, Geology and Mineralogy; with the provision that students who had obtained a second class at least, in any one of their subjects at the end of their second year, should be allowed to drop that subject in their third year; and subsequently those who displayed a marked proficiency in any one of these subjects were allowed to proceed in that subject alone. At the same time the lectureships in French and German were abolished, the Professors reporting "that they could not be continued with advantage, inasmuch as very few students entered the University with a sufficient knowledge of the language to enable them to derive benefit from that high kind of instruction which should be furnished by an University course of lectures." The Readerships in English and Political Economy were also abolished in 1867.

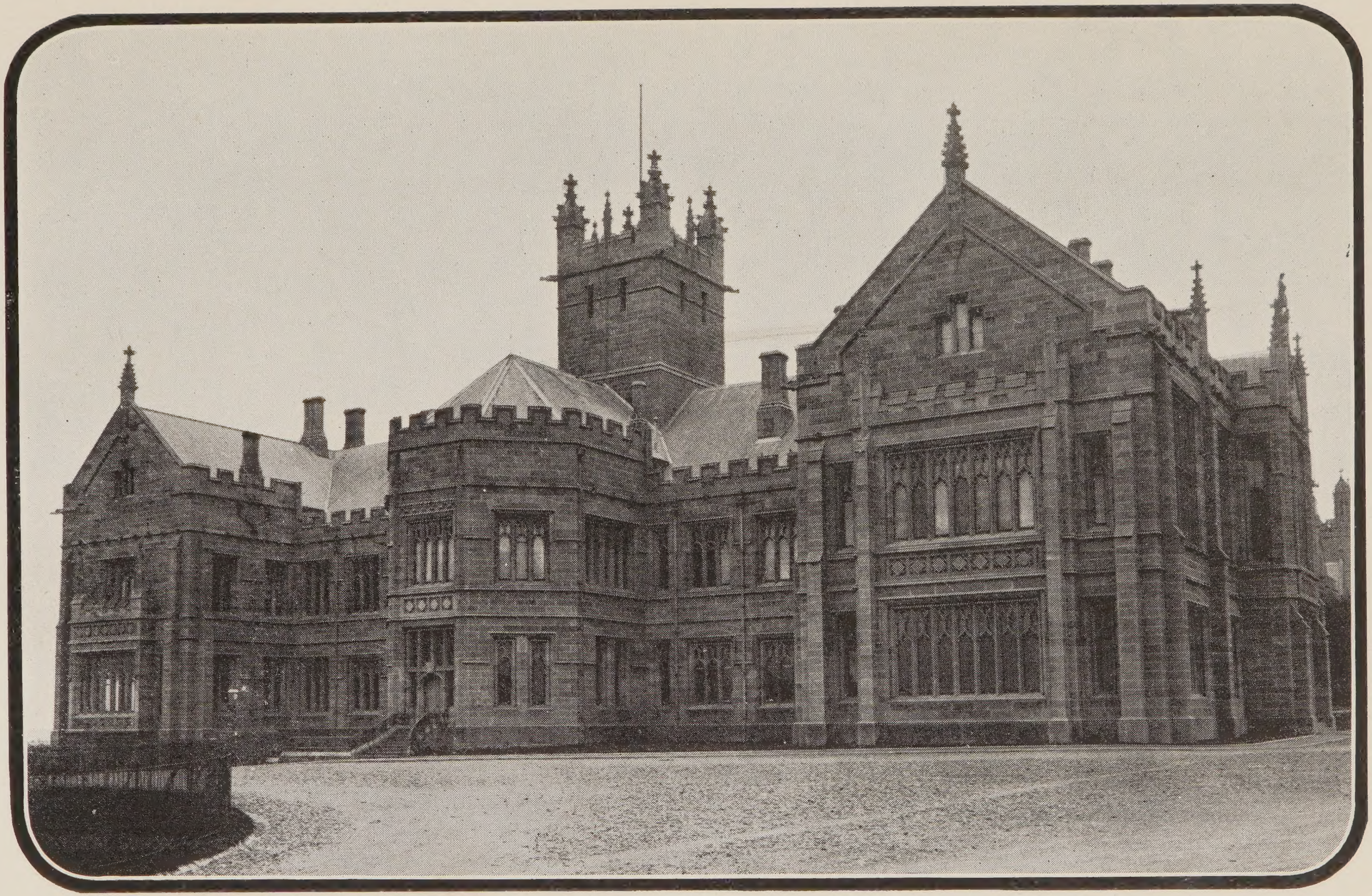
In 1874, Greek was eliminated as a compulsory subject from the Matriculation Examination and from all subsequent examinations in the curriculum, but those who elected to omit Greek were required to show greater proficiency in Latin, and were required to take the Mathematical and Science subjects as well as Latin, in their third year. In 1875, the Matriculation Examination was revised, the compulsory alternative between French and German being omitted, and a Science subject substituted, the candidate being allowed to choose between Chemistry, Physics, and Geology. In 1880, two only of the three sections prescribed for the third year course were required on the part of pass students.

Up to 1880, the endowment of the University had remained at the statutory figure of £5,000 per annum, and the expenses of the four chairs of Classics, Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics, and Geology and Mineralogy (the last named being held by Professor Liversidge, after the death of Professor Thomson in 1871), together with the necessary outlay for administration and incidental expenses, absorbed practically the whole of it. In that year a grant of an additional sum of one thousand pounds enabled the Senate to appoint assistant lecturers in Classics and Mathematics, and a demonstrator in Chemistry to supplement the classes of the Professors. It is from this time that the expansion of the University began. The announcement in that year of the great Challis bequest to accrue at a future time, stirred the University to fresh life, and an extended scheme of teaching, involving the establishment of chairs or lectureships in Natural History, Modern Languages, Engineering, and the opening of a Medical School was adopted by the Senate, and approved by the Government of the day. An increased endowment of £5,000 per annum was granted by Parliament, and the necessary appointments were made. The chair of Natural History was held from 1882 to the time of his death by Professor Stephens. The Arts Curriculum was made much wider in its range, Latin being still compulsory, while French or German was allowed to be offered as alternative to Greek, and after the first year the student was permitted a much wider range of choice of subjects, while a separate Faculty of Science was established, with a curriculum of pure Science, leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and with a sub-department of Engineering. In 1887 a Chair of Modern Literature (English, French, and German), was established, mainly through the exertions of Professor Scott. In 1888 a Lectureship in Logic and Mental Philosophy was created, and raised to a Professorship in 1890, while in 1891 a Chair of History was founded, that of Classics was divided into separate Professorships of Latin and Greek, and that of Natural History into separate Professorships of Geology and Physical Geography and of Biology. In 1881 the teaching in Chemistry, previously taken by Professor Smith in conjunction with Physics, was handed over by him to Professor Liversidge, who became Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy; and on the death of the former in 1885, Mr. Richard Threlfall succeeded to the Chair of Physics. In 1886, after much consideration, the then enlarged Professorial Board sent a report to the Senate, recommending a radical change in the curriculum in the Faculty of Arts. It left the studies of the first year untouched, viz.:— 1. Latin, 2. Mathematics, 3. Elementary Chemistry, and the elements of Natural Philosophy, 4. One of the following languages, Greek, French German; but it recommended that in the second year the student should be allowed the choice of any four, and in the third year of any three of the subjects taught in the University. This radical proposal was much discussed by the Senate, and referred to a Committee, which invited papers on the subject of the curriculum, from the individual members of the Professorial staff. After a series of meetings, extending over many weeks, they brought up a report which resulted in the adoption of the curriculum in practically its present form, additional subjects being added from time to time as options upon the establishment of new chairs. The Matriculation Examination now comprises only those subjects in which the University lectures of the first year are not elementary, while in the first year the student in addition to languages and Mathematics receives instruction in the elements of Chemistry, Physics, and Physiography. In the second year he must select four subjects, of which two must be languages, and in the third year three subjects, of which one must be a language. If a student wishes to graduate without taking languages, he proceeds to the Bachelor of Science degree. Provision is made in the by-laws for specialising in Classics or Mathematics in the second and third years by students distinguished in those branches.

In 1884, a suggestion was made in the press by Professor Badham that evening lectures should be established, for the benefit of those who were engaged in teaching or otherwise during the day. A public meeting was held of residents of Sydney, who sent a petition to the Senate with over a thousand signatures, in favour of the proposal, which upon representation by the Senate was warmly favoured by the then Minister of Instruction, Mr. G. H. Reid, who provided funds to meet the necessary expenses, and the system has been in successful operation since that time. It is noteworthy that in the first year of the University's existence similar evening classes were conducted. They were, however, given up at the end of the year. In a report from Dr. Woolley, on behalf of the Professors, it is stated:—"The plan has since been abandoned in consequence of the great difficulty of forming a class; and this circumstance is the less to be regretted when we consider that the occupations of the majority of the gentlemen forming these classes, entirely prohibited them from devoting to their studies that time and energy which the most moderate success in Philological or Mathematical reading imperatively demands."

Under the regulations made in 1884, the ordinary three years' curriculum was for evening students so arranged, as to extend over a period of five years, the first and second year's work prescribed for morning students being arranged in biennia for evening students, while the third year for morning students corresponded to the fifth year of the evening students. This arrangement was found to bear hardly upon certain students of great ability and industry, who appeared to be capable of compassing the curriculum in a shorter time, and in 1887 a change was made, under which evening students might without passing the Matriculation Examination, take the individual courses of the curriculum in any order, and if successful in passing the annual examinations in these subjects, might count them towards the degree. Certain inconveniences attended this mode of procedure, and in 1894, the by-laws were remodelled more or less on Dr. Badham's original plan, the chief modification being a *permission* instead of a *compulsion* for the students to take the first and second year courses respectively in two year periods.

The number of students attending the University in the



THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Faculty of Arts did not show a large increase until the expansion of the teaching which commenced in 1880. In 1861, there were only 31 students; in 1872, there were 39; in 1876, 58; in 1881, 81: in 1891, 397 (including 88 Training College students), while during 1901 there were 244. The decrease of late years is no doubt in part due to the change in the curriculum in Medicine and Engineering, students in these branches being no longer required to pass through a year in Arts before proceeding with their professional studies, but more especially to the withdrawal by the Government of the Training College students.

In 1889, the Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. J. H. Carruthers, made arrangements for students of both sexes, in training as public school teachers, to attend the University lectures in the Faculty of Arts. In 1890, the number of such students attending the University was 46, and the number increased to 129 in 1894. After that time however, attendance at the University was not required on the part of students in training, except in the case of a small number distinguished in their studies, who were awarded special scholarships. A project was also set on foot for the erection on the University grounds of a college of residence for training students, and a piece of land adjoining the grounds of St. Paul's College and the Women's College was set apart for that purpose. The students of the College were to comply with the conditions laid down by law for students residing in a College affiliated to the University, that is to say, they were to matriculate and become undergraduates, and be subject to the ordinary discipline of the University, and the Principal was to be a member of Convocation, *ex officio*, as in the case of the heads of the other affiliated Colleges. Plans were prepared for the building at a cost of about £35,000, and were approved by the Parliamentary Committee for Public Works; but for some reason the proposal was not carried into effect. The question of the attendance at the University of teachers in training, has of late years been revived, and it is likely that future teachers will receive the benefit of University instruction.

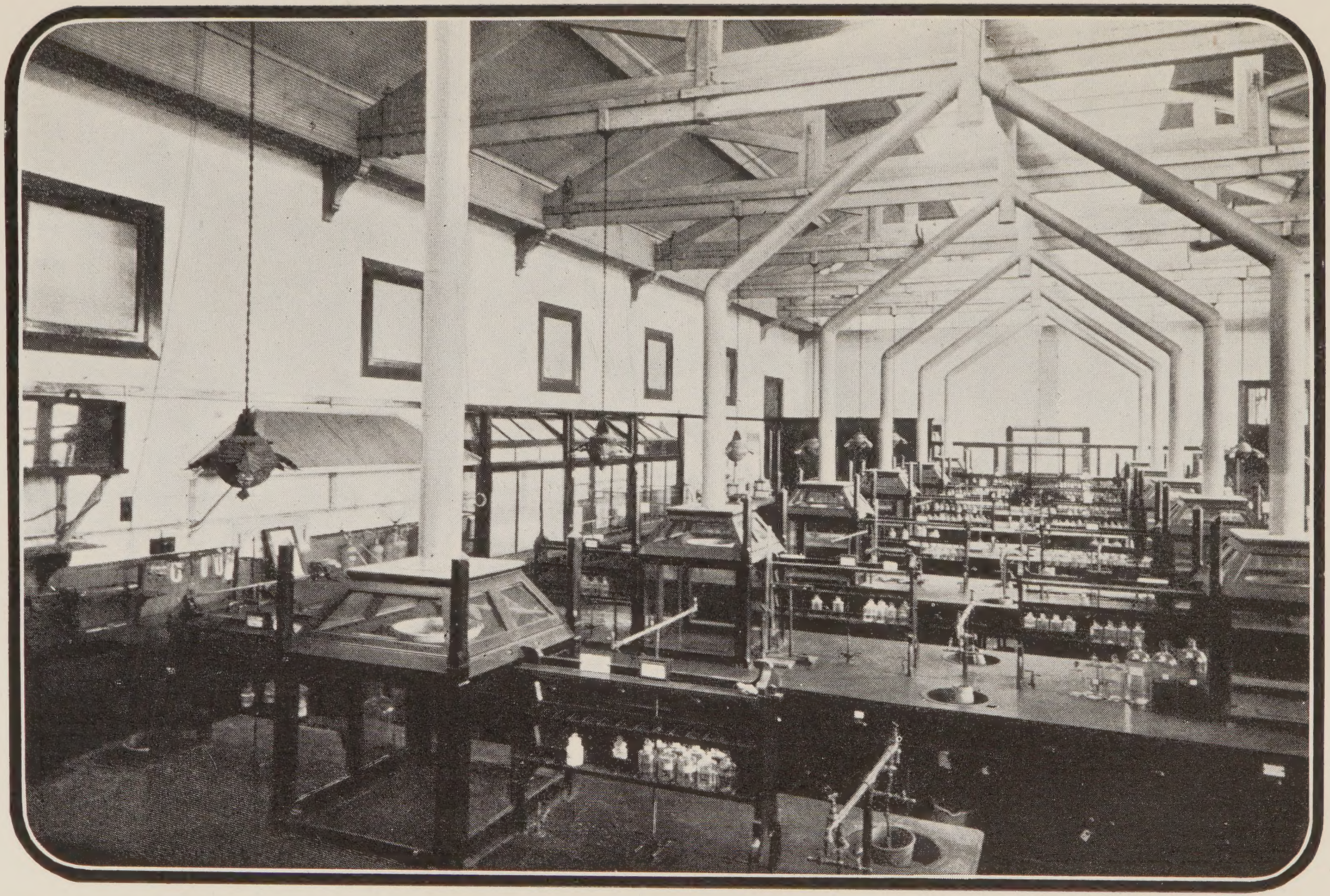
FACULTY OF LAW.

In the Faculty of Law there was no regular curriculum for the degree of Bachelor of Laws until the establishment of a chair of Law in 1890. In 1855, by-laws were adopted under which degrees in Law were to be conferred after examination, and these provided for the appointment of a professor of English Jurisprudence, attendance upon whose lectures should be compulsory on the part of candidates for a degree in Law, while the examinations included other subjects in which no lectures were provided. In 1858, Mr. John Fletcher Hargrave, afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court, was appointed Reader in General Jurisprudence, and he was succeeded in 1865 by Judge Alfred MacFarland, who held the office until 1869, when it was discontinued. In 1883-5, Mr. George Knox, M.A., lectured in Law, and in 1887 there were three evening lecturers in practical legal subjects. The staff of the Law School, established in 1890, now consists of a Professor of Law and four Lecturers, and the classes are held at chambers in the city, so that the students may have ample opportunity of attending the Law Courts. The Law Library, which consists of 2,200 volumes is also housed at the chambers. The curriculum for the Degree of Bachelor of Law covers five years, and under arrangements made with the Barristers' Admission Board of the Supreme Court, students upon complying with certain formalities may be admitted to practice as barristers, immediately upon taking their University degree. The number of students in the Law School in 1901 was 32.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The Act of Incorporation of the University recognised the difficulty of the immediate establishment of a suitable course of study for candidates for degrees in Medicine, and provided for the recognition of Medical Institutions and Schools, "whether in the Colony or in foreign parts," from which it might be expedient to admit candidates for medical degrees. And until the establishment of a complete medical school at the University, there was a standing board of examiners to test the qualifications of such candidates. Only those were examined who could present evidence of sufficient general education, and of having completed four years attendance at a recognised medical school. The first board of examiners consisted of Drs. A. M. a'Beckett, George Bennett, Richard Greenup, J. MacFarland, D. M. McEwan, Charles Nathan, James Robertson, and George West. From a very early period the idea of establishing a medical school was prominent in the minds of the governing body. As early as 1859, a scheme of teaching in medicine was adopted with a determination to commence operations not later than Lent Term, 1860. A committee was appointed to confer with the management of the Sydney Infirmary, now the Sydney Hospital, as to the arrangements for clinical teaching, and instructions were given to the architect, Mr. Blacket, to prepare plans for an anatomical school. A vigorous protest against the establishment of the school was made by the professors, chiefly on the ground that the medical school would retard the completion of the curriculum in the Faculty of Arts, as contemplated by the by-laws, and also because they entertained serious doubt as to whether the erection of a medical school was expedient at that time. Either on account of this protest, or for other reasons, probably financial, nothing was done at the time. In 1866, there was a further consultation with the Sydney Infirmary, and a scheme was drawn up to provide instruction for the first two years of a Medical curriculum, involving the provision of an annual salary of "£500 for a Professor of Anatomy and for other charges connected with the Medical School," and also £1,000 for building an Anatomical Museum. The funds, however, were not forthcoming.

From that time onwards repeated attempts were made to carry the proposal into effect, and upon the resumption by Act of Parliament of a portion of the University domain in 1873, for the erection of the Prince Alfred Hospital, it was provided on the suggestion of the University, that a portion of land consisting of not less than two nor more than three acres of those allotted to the Hospital, should be reserved for the establishment by the University of a Medical School, which should be under its complete control. It was not until 1883, however, that the necessary funds were forthcoming for the purpose, and a beginning was made by the foundation of a Chair of Anatomy and Physiology, and of lectureships in the various Medical subjects, to take effect from March, 1883. For good and sufficient reasons, the Medical School building was not put up in the grounds of the Prince Alfred Hospital, and the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Dr. Anderson Stuart, commenced the work of his department, with four students in a cottage of four rooms and a passage, with an iron roof, erected to the west of the Macleay Museum, the spot where the Geological Department now stands. Besides a Demonstrator, Dr. A. McCormick, the staff consisted of Lecturers in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Pathology, and Medical Jurisprudence. These were provided with lecture accommodation for a time in odd corners of the main building, while steps were being taken for the erection of a permanent edifice for the Medical School. By the persistent advocacy of the Professor and of the Senate, the present handsome building was provided at a cost of about £80,000 through the liberality of the Government and Parliament. From its inception, the number of students in the school has uniformly increased, until in 1902 it reached 204. The Chair of Anatomy and Physiology was divided in 1890, and a full Chair of Pathology established in 1902. The staff now consists, in addition to the teachers of the preliminary scientific subjects, of three professors, three demonstrators, eleven lecturers in various medical subjects, Medical and Surgical Tutors, besides three honorary demonstrators and four honorary lecturers. The general clinical instruction of the students is given at the Prince Alfred Hospital, which now has 236 beds, while buildings are in course of construction to bring the total up to 450. Under an arrangement made between the University and the Hospital, the lecturers in Medicine and Surgery are *ex officio* honorary medical officers of the Hospital, and it is provided by law,



THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY

that all appointments of medical and surgical officers of the Hospital shall be made by a Conjoint Board, consisting of the Senate of the University and the Board of Directors of the Prince Alfred Hospital. This provision gives the University an important share in the management of the Hospital which it exercises for the benefit of the students. Other recognised Hospitals are the Sydney Hospital in Macquarie Street, St. Vincent's Hospital, the Benevolent Asylum, the Hospital for Sick Children, the Gladesville and Callan Park Hospitals for the Insane, and the Women's Hospital. From the outset, the medical curriculum has practically covered a period of five years. It was at first provided that all students, except graduates in arts, should spend one year in arts before entering upon the four years' medical curriculum, but in 1890 the length of the medical curriculum proper was increased to five years, and students were given an option of taking the year in arts, or passing a Medical Entrance Examination equivalent to the Senior Public Examination. The medical degrees granted by the University are recognised as being of a high standard, and qualify the holders for registration as practitioners in the United Kingdom; while the classes are recognised by the Universities of Cambridge and London as qualifying in certain respects for the degree examinations of those Universities.

The Medical School is of the same style of architecture as the main building, though perhaps not so ornate. It consists of two storeys and a basement. The ground floor contains chiefly the laboratories and practical class rooms of the departments of Physiology and Pathology, Materia Medica and Medicine, together with a large Anatomical Museum. This Museum, which was established almost immediately after the commencement of the Medical School, contains a large number of normal and morbid specimens, and is an invaluable adjunct to the teaching appliances of the various Medical departments. On the first floor are situated the dissecting room, 51 feet by 41, and five lecture theatres; the theatre of Physiology being the same size as the dissecting room, while the others are 45 feet by 36, and are capable of accommodating some 200 students in each. The necessary preparation rooms are attached to the lecture rooms.

The basement contains in addition to the caretaker's quarters, a laboratory for Medical Jurisprudence, and reading and luncheon rooms for students. The building has been provided with stained glass windows, by the liberality of Lady Renwick, Dr. Sydney Jones, Dr. George Bennett, and Mr. John Harris, and the corridor is adorned with busts of eminent physicians and surgeons historically arranged, all presented by private donors.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

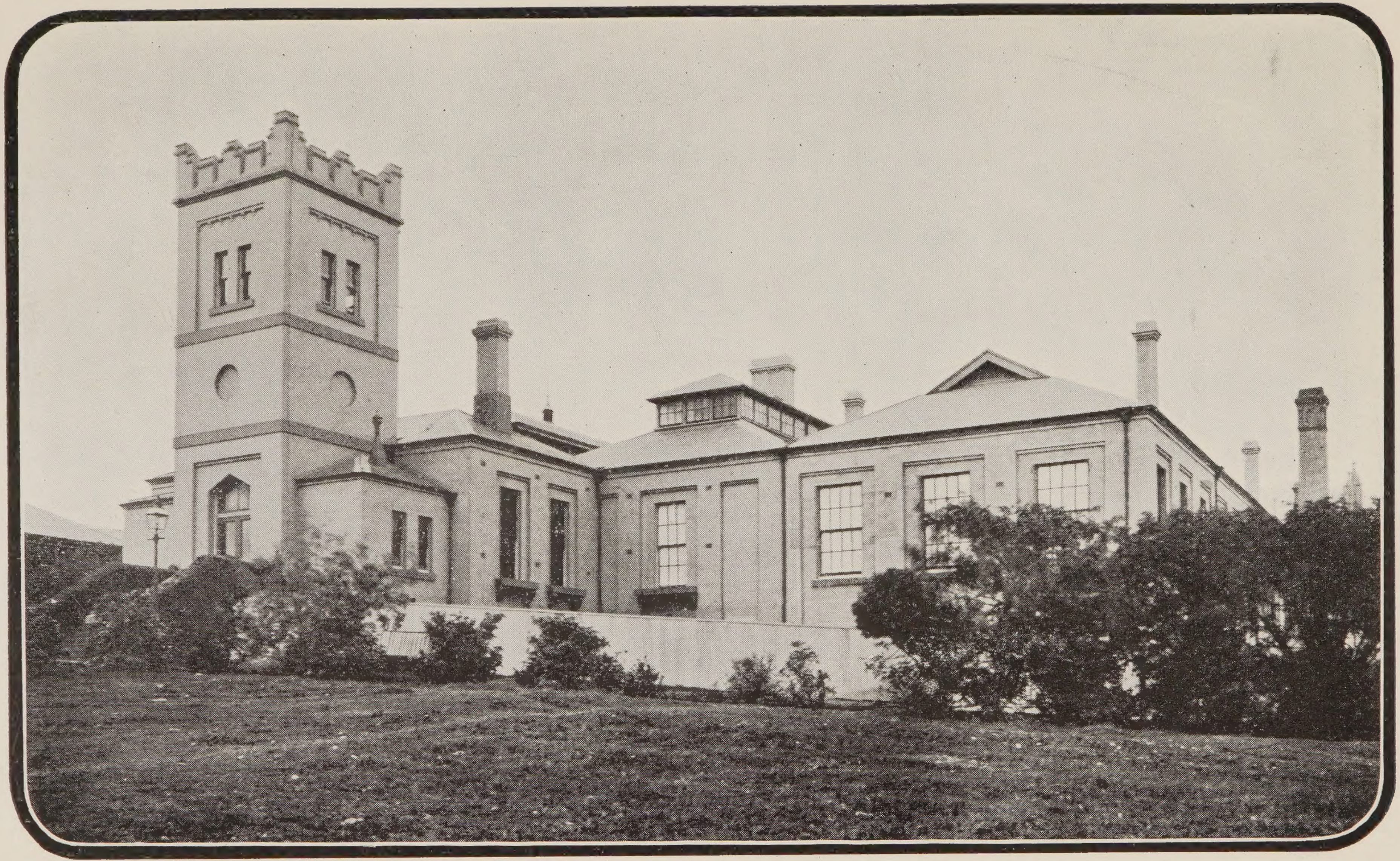
The establishment, in 1882, of a separate Faculty of Science with a curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, and including a sub-department, which provided instruction qualifying for degrees in Engineering, was the beginning of the expansion of the scientific side of the University. The practical classes in Chemistry and Mineralogy conducted by Professor Thomson, and subsequently by Professor Liversidge, were held in one of the large rooms at the southern end of the main building, now one of the classical lecture rooms; and it was not until 1885 that a separate building was erected at the south eastern end for classes in Practical Chemistry. This room was built under stress of great pressure for accommodation, and was considered to be only of a temporary character, but it continued to be used as a laboratory until the year 1889. It is now partly used for a common room for the women students and partly as a store room, and is likely to be soon pulled down to make room for the Fisher library. It answered its purpose fairly well until the increasing number of students rendered the erection of a larger building absolutely imperative. This was carried out in 1889, at a cost of about £13,000, of which one half came from the accumulations of the income of the Challis fund and the other half from a Parliamentary vote. This building provided two laboratories for Practical Chemistry capable of accommodating over one hundred students at one time with the necessary separate rooms for spectroscope and gas analysis, balance rooms, &c., &c., and also two lecture rooms capable of seating two hundred and one hundred respectively. In 1900, some necessary additions were made by the erection of a new assay laboratory 55 feet by 44 feet, and a milling and leaching room in connection with the department of mining engineering; the metallurgical laboratory being provided with 44 fusion and muffle assay furnaces, as well as a reverberatory furnace. The staff of the Chemical and Metallurgical department now includes in addition to the professor in charge, two senior demonstrators and three junior demonstrators, together with an independent lecturer on Metallurgy. As the subject of Chemistry forms an integral part of all the professional and scientific courses the pressure upon even the present accommodation is becoming very great, and larger buildings will soon have to be provided.

The professor of Natural History delivered his lectures in the ante-room to the Great Hall in the main building for two or three years after his appointment, when his department was transferred to the temporary building which had been used for the classes in Anatomy and Physiology before the erection of the Medical School. After the death of Professor Stephens in 1890, the chair of Natural History was divided into separate professorships of Geology and Physical Geography and of Biology, the subject of Mineralogy being subsequently transferred to the former chair from that of Chemistry. The department of Geology continued to inhabit the rooms of the Natural History department, while some additional rooms were added to the engineering department, still further to the west of the main building, for the accommodation of the department of Biology. In 1893, in consequence of an accession of students through the establishment of the School of Mines, the present buildings occupied by the Geological department were erected. These contain a very excellent lecture room with a capacity of about 250; a large laboratory with southern light for demonstrations and practical classes in Geology and Mineralogy, as well as several rooms containing systematically arranged specimens of rocks, fossils, and minerals.

For the department of Biology, a new buiding was completed in the present year, on a site still further to the west of the Engineering building. It is constructed of red brick with stone facings; has a very fine lecture room with the necessary preparation rooms; a museum for class specimens and models, and a large laboratory with southern light, fitted with suitable benches, together with a senior laboratory and rooms for research work.

Until the appointment of Professor Threlfall to the chair of Physics in 1886, there were no classes at the University in Practical Physics. Upon his arrival in Sydney he urged the absolute necessity for the immediate establishment of a Physical laboratory and the purchase of the necessary apparatus and appliances for carrying on the work. The Government responded in a liberal spirit to the application of the Senate, and a building was completed in 1888 on the present site. After a lapse of thirteen years the accommodation proved to be quite insufficient for the number of students forming the classes, and in 1901, considerable enlargements were made under the supervision of the present professor, which have practically doubled its capacity. Besides a large lecture room, the building now contains a junior laboratory, 70 feet by 40 feet, together with a senior laboratory, 64 feet by 34 feet, special rooms for advanced work, lecture and instrument rooms, a dynamo room, and a well equipped workshop. The plant includes dynamos and motors, and a large installation of storage cells for lighting, and for the supply of electrical energy for experimental purposes.

The teaching in Engineering commenced in 1882 with a lectureship attached to the department of Physics. The position was, however, soon made independent, and in 1884 elevated to the status of a professorship. The Engineering class was at first conducted in the main building, but was very soon afterwards transferred to separate quarters erected for Engineering and Biology on the western side of the main quadrangle. By the aid of



THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY

grants for the purchase of apparatus, the necessary teaching appliances were soon provided, including lathes and other mechanical machinery, machines for testing the strength of materials, and for cement testing, an experimental steam engine, &c. In 1892, the Engineering portion of the building was very much enlarged, but the accommodation has now become so insufficient that immediate extension is an urgent necessity. A lectureship in Architecture was established in 1887, and a separate lectureship in Surveying in 1890, the latter subject having been previously taught by the professor of Engineering.

As in the faculty of Medicine, so in the faculty of Science and the department of Engineering, all students were at first required to complete one year in Arts before proceeding with their special studies, the whole curriculum covering three years. In 1890 a similar change was made to that in the faculty of Medicine, and students who passed an entrance examination of a high standard were allowed to omit the year in Arts, but were required to attend for three full years. In the faculty of Science the studies of the first year have always been "prescribed," and have included Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, and Physiography, while in the second and third years an option has been given of a fixed number of the subjects in which teaching is provided. The department of Engineering was for several years practically confined to Civil Engineering, and although provision was made in the by-laws for degrees in Mechanical Engineering no student came forward in that branch. In 1892, a great impetus was given to the school by the establishment, with the co-operation of the Government department of Mines, of a complete school of Mines. Lecturers in Mining and Metallurgy were appointed, and provision made for a complete course in assaying, the students in the School of Mines attending the already established classes in other subjects, such as Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, and Geology. In 1896, the Engineering Department was very handsomely endowed by a gift of £50,000 from Mr. Peter Nicol Russell, for many years a well-known resident of Sydney, and the owner of a large engineering works. It was provided in his deed of gift that the Engineering Department should in future be called "The Peter Nicol Russell School of Engineering," and that the University should from the proceeds of the endowment, afford both practical and theoretical teaching in Mechanical Engineering, Surveying, Mining, Metallurgy, Architecture, and such other instruction as the Senate should deem necessary to give effect to the intention of the donor. The course in Mechanical Engineering, for which no student had hitherto come forward, was thereupon revised and made into a four-year course in combination with classes established in Electrical Engineering, to lead to a Degree in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

A Scholarship of £75 a year for four years has been established from the Russell fund, to be competed for by those who have had a practical mechanical training, to enable them to attend University classes for the full period of the degree course; and a Peter Nicol Russell medal for post-graduate investigation in Engineering subjects has also been founded.

The number of students in the Faculty of Pure Science in 1901, was 12, and in Engineering, 106, the majority being in the Department of Mining and Metallurgy.

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

In the year 1897, the expediency of establishing a School of Dentistry was considered, and a provisional curriculum was drawn up by the Senate. In the then existing state of the law, or rather absence of law, to regulate the practice of the profession, it was not considered expedient to take any definite steps, and the matter remained in abeyance until the passing of the Dental Act in 1900. This act provides for the licensing of Dental Practitioners who present evidence of their qualifications to a Board created by the act. As the act recognised any qualification which might be given by the University, there was no further reason for delay, and the School was opened in March, 1901, with seventeen students. These receive thorough instruction in the University lecture rooms and laboratories in Chemistry, Physics, Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Pathology, and Surgery, while six lecturers have been appointed in Dental subjects, three in Surgical and three in Mechanical Dentistry; and the services of a competent Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry have been obtained through the aid of the Principal of the London Institute of Dental Technology. It was at first arranged that the students should obtain their practical experience in operative dentistry in the Dental Department of the Sydney Hospital, but the board of that Institution found the proposal impracticable, and a hospital has been established by the University in a central position in the city. It is provided with all necessary appliances, and is attended by a large number of patients daily, while care is exercised to treat only those patients who are unable to pay the fees of the ordinary dental practitioner. The curriculum covers a period of three years, and leads to a license in Dental Surgery. There are now 31 dental students.

PHARMACY STUDENTS.

In 1899, the board of Pharmacy, which is appointed by law to control pharmaceutical education, made regulations under which all persons seeking to become pharmaceutical chemists should during the term of their apprenticeship, attend the University lectures in Botany, Chemistry and Practical Chemistry, and Materia Medica The students after attendance present themselves for the annual examinations at the University in the subjects of the lectures, and the examination certificates are recognised by the board of Pharmacy. The number of such students attending the University during 1901, was 44, including 4 women.

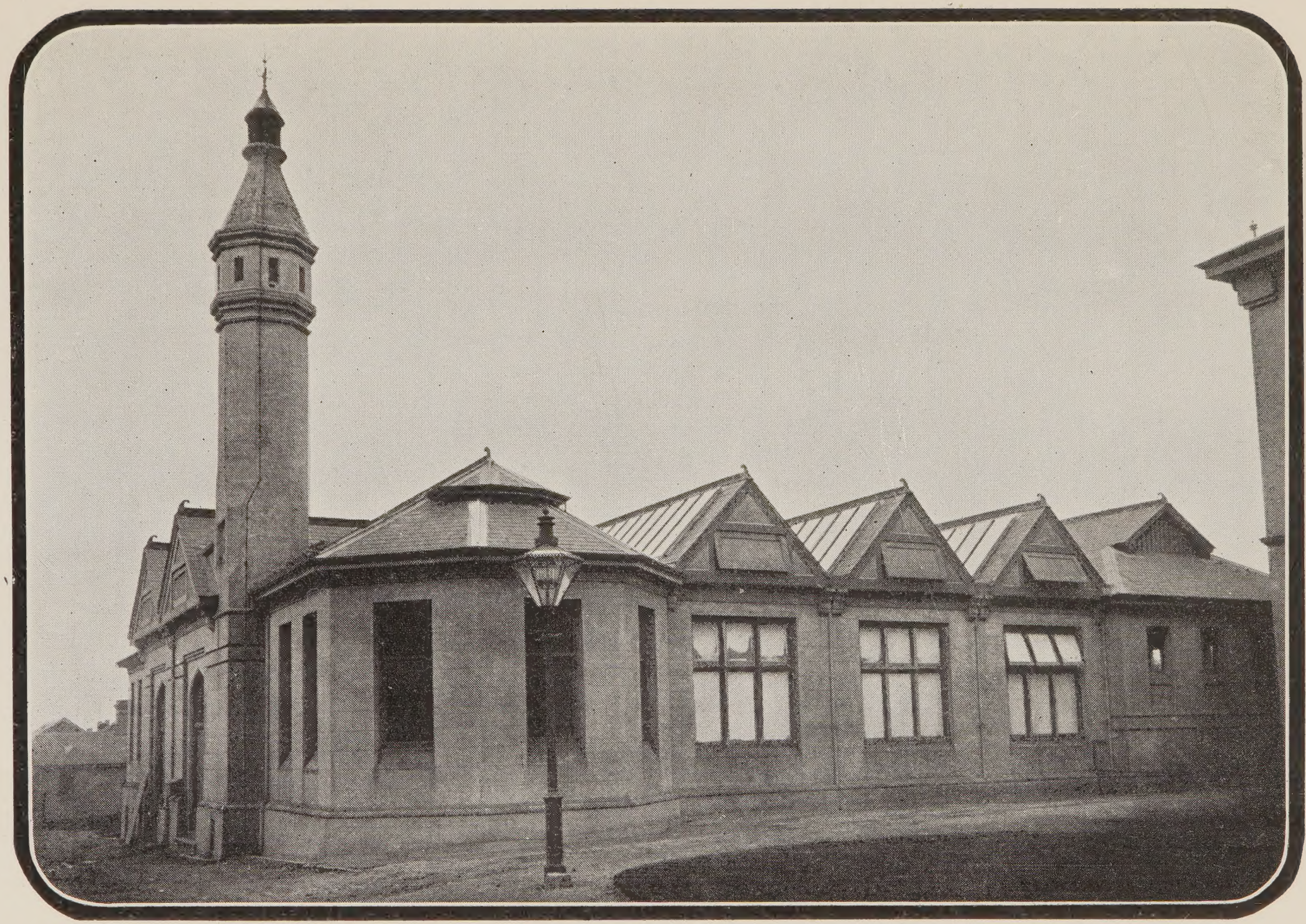
PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

In 1867 steps were taken at the instance of Sir William Windeyer, to establish Senior and Junior Public Examinations, which should be similar to the middle class examinations of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Some by-laws were drawn up but no definite steps were taken to carry them into effect, pending the arrival from

England of Professor Badham, who had been appointed to succeed Dr. Woolley as professor of Classics. Their object was stated to be the extension of the advantages of the University to persons other than matriculated students, and to supply to students of every class in the community a standard by which their acquirements might be tested. At the same time the Senate had under notice a scheme for the examination and inspection as a whole, of such schools as might make application, but practical difficulties prevented its being brought into operation. The first examinations were held in the end of 1867, and were attended by 6 candidates for the senior division, and 12 for the junior, of whom 6 seniors and 9 juniors were successful. The examinations included the ordinary school subjects. In 1868 and 1869 the number of candidates showed very little increase, but in the latter year arrangements were completed for holding the examinations at local centres outside Sydney; and from that time the numbers rapidly increased. The only local centre in 1869 was Bathurst, but in the following year examinations were held at West Maitland, Goulburn, and Tenterfield, and arrangements were concluded for holding local Matriculation and Public Examinations in Queensland.

Up to 1871, only male candidates were admitted to the examinations, but in that year a by-law was passed to admit candidates of either sex, and the innovation was marked by a gift of £300 from the Hon. John Fairfax for the establishment of prizes of £20 and £10 respectively for competition amongst senior and junior female candidates. In 1901, the female candidates formed about two-fifths of the total number.

In 1870 there were 44 candidates altogether, while in 1871 the number had risen to 177, and it continued to increase until 1892, in which year there were 173 candidates for the senior and 2,132 for the junior examination. Besides the examination in Sydney there were 72 local centres in New South Wales, and 8 local centres in Queensland. From that year the numbers diminished until the year 1900, when there were 1,088 candidates for the two examinations.



THE PETER NICOL RUSSELL SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

In 1901, however, the numbers were 1,182, and in 1902, there were 1,110 candidates for the junior examination alone. One cause of the decrease has probably been the financial depression which overtook Australia in 1893, after which most persons perforce curtailed their luxuries, while another is to be found in the opinion which is held by many teachers, that a system of inspection of schools would be a more thorough test of their efficiency, than the passing of a number of candidates at an examination for which they are more or less specially prepared. In the early years the public examinations were used by the Council of Education as a test for the admission of persons seeking employment as pupil teachers and as teachers; and for many years the preliminary part of the examination, including a knowledge of elementary English, Arithmetic, History, and Geography, and afterwards the junior examination itself constituted the only mode of entrance to the public service of the State. The adoption of a special examination for entrance to the public service, not connected in any way with the University public examinations, has been another factor in the diminution of the numbers.

While the subjects of the examination have not been altered very materially, except for the addition of Science subjects to the junior examination, and of Music and Drawing to both senior and junior, the requirements for a pass have been modified from time to time to suit existing circumstances. History and Geography at first formed a part of the compulsory section, but were made into separate sections in 1871, and the Compulsory part since that time has included only elementary English and Arithmetic, the candidates being entitled to certificates upon satisfying the examiners in a fixed number of subjects, at present four, in addition to those in the compulsory part. Besides the Fairfax Prizes, two other prizes have been founded in connection with the Public Examinations, viz.:—The John West Medal (value £10), by a gift of £200 from subscribers to a memorial of the Rev. John West, at one time Editor of "The Sydney Morning Herald; and the Grahame Prize Medal, in 1891 (value £5), by a bequest of £100 from Mr. William Grahame of Waverley. Both are awarded to the senior candidate who shows the greatest proficiency.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

These lectures were instituted by the University in the latter end of 1886, and, as elsewhere, they were intended to bring instruction of the University type within the reach of persons unable to attend the ordinary lectures. They commenced with three courses, each of ten weekly lectures delivered in Sydney, upon "The Literature of the Reign of Queen Anne," by Mr. (now Professor) Butler; "The French Revolution and Napoleon Bonaparte," by the Rev. Dr. Gilchrist; and "Political Economy," by Mr. A. C. Wylie. The total attendance at the three courses was 137, but only 28 passed the examinations at the conclusion of the courses. The experiment was considered entirely successful, and arrangements were made for its establishment upon a permanent basis. In 1887, eight courses were delivered in Sydney and suburbs, with an attendance of 329, and in 1888, Bathurst, West Maitland, Newcastle, and Parramatta were included in the scheme, and the number of attendants rose to 403. The scheme was continued under the direct management of the Senate, the lecturers being selected and appointed by that body until 1892, the attendances being for 1889, 327; 1890, 447; 1891, 298. In that year, with a view to create a more wide-spread interest in University Extension, the management was placed under a Board consisting of at least four members of the Senate, at least four of the teaching staff, with a maximum of eighteen members, two at least being neither Senators nor members of the teaching staff. An organising Secretary was also appointed to travel in the country districts to explain the organisation and deliver lectures where required. The Board recommends lecturers to the Senate, which authorises their appointment, and all applications for courses are made to the Secretary of the Board. Arrangements have been made by this Board for the delivery of courses in Queensland also, the lecturers

THE SCHOOL OF MINES

being generally local residents. A large part of the expense of any course is defrayed by the Local Commitee making application to the Board for the delivery of the lectures, the Board upon the guarantee of a sufficient amount undertaking to provide a lecturer—if possible—on the subject selected by the Local Committee, and to supply the students attending the lectures with a printed syllabus of the course. At the conclusion of each lecture an informal discussion takes place, and the lecturer criticises any essays that may have been sent to him upon the subject of the last lecture. The numbers attending under the organisation of the Board have been :—in 1892, 571; 1893, 517; 1894, 934; 1895, 727; 1896, 548; 1897, 376; 1898, 284; 1899, 427.

CHAPTER VI

GOVERNMENT ENDOWMENT AND BENEFACTIONS

Up to the year 1880, the University had to depend entirely upon the statutory endowment of £5,000 a year provided in the Act of Incorporation, with the assistance after 1874 of two or three hundred pounds a year derived from the Hovell fund for a lecturer in Geology. In 1880, and 1881, an additional sum of £1,000 was granted by Parliament to defray the cost of assistant lecturers in Classics and Mathematics and a demonstrator in Chemistry, and in 1882 a further additional endowment of £5,000 was voted to provide for the establishment of a Medical School and a School of Engineering, besides a sum of £1,500 for the establishment of evening lectures. Additional grants were made from time to time, until in 1892 the additional endowment stood at £8,900, making a total annual endowment for general purposes of £13,900, exclusive of an annual vote of £2,000 for evening lectures, and of special appropriations for apparatus, and for "additions, repairs, and furniture." After the year 1893, portions of the additional votes were gradually withdrawn, and the endowment for the financial year 1901-2 comprised the statutory endowment £5,000, additional endowment £4,000, for evening lectures £2,000, making a total of £11,000 for general purposes, together with a special vote of £2,000 for scientific apparatus, and a provision of £1,000 for the up-keep of the buildings.

THE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

The first benefaction which came to the University for the assistance of students, consisted of a sum of £500, originally bequeathed to the Sydney College by Mr. Solomon Levey. This was transferred to the University with the College site and buildings under the Act of 1853, and it is now used as an endowment fund for a scholarship. The next was a gift of £1,000 from the late Mr. Thomas Barker for the foundation of a scholarship for Mathematics; and this was quickly followed by a gift of a similar amount from Sir Edward Deas-Thomson, for the encouragement of Natural Science; and, three years later, by another sum of £1,000 from Sir Daniel Cooper for the encouragement of Classical Literature. The endowment fund of these scholarships was invested in house property at Newtown, and it has increased so much in value that seven scholarships are now awarded from the proceeds of the original endowments, which were intended to provide for three only. The deed of gift of the Deas-Thomson scholarship anticipates and provides for a possible accumulation of funds, by increment in the value of investments in land, and by other means. It provides, in the first place, for the establishment of a scholarship of £50 a year, for the "encouragement of the study of Physical Science"; and when the funds are sufficient, for the foundation of a second scholarship of the same amount for the encouragement of the Science of Geology. This has already been brought about. Further accumulations are to be applied in the first instance to the establishment of a third scholarship of £50 for the science of Mineralogy, and subsequently to increase the amount of the scholarships in their respective order of foundation to £100 per annum. For these last named purposes, the fund is not yet sufficient, though it has a small excess of income over expenditure which will produce the desired result in time. The University's founder, Wentworth, was also a liberal benefactor, for in the year 1854, he gave £200 to found an annual prize for an English Essay, which sum by accumulations now provides for two; and also £445 to provide for the foundation of a Travelling Fellowship after the amount had accumulated sufficiently. This sum was the surplus from subscriptions obtained for the purpose of providing the statue of Wentworth which now stands in the Great Hall. The deed of gift states that a fellowship shall be awarded by the Senate to the graduate in Arts not being over twenty-five years of age, who shall be declared to have obtained the highest honours in the course of his academic career. It is to be tenable for three years, and the holder "shall be bound to visit England and the Continent of Europe, and on his return to present to the Senate a narrative of his tour, with remarks on the objects of literary and scientific interest to which his observations may have been chiefly directed." The capital of this fund has now increased to over £2,200, but this accumulation is not yet thought sufficient to justify an award in terms of the endowment. Besides the donations already mentioned for the adornment of the Great Hall, which were so freely given through Sir Charles Nicholson during his visit to England when Chancellor of the University, he himself founded an annual prize for Latin Verse by a gift of £200; S. K. Salting an exhibition by a gift of £500; and William Lithgow a scholarship for Classics by a gift of £1,000.

From 1868 to 1882, the Senate was allowed the right of presentation, in alternate years, to a Gilchrist Scholarship of £100 a year, tenable for three years, at the University of London or that of Edinburgh. This Scholarship was established from an educational fund bequeathed by Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist, and placed in the hands of trustees in England. Dr. Gilchrist left his estate with instructions to his trustees "to apply and appropriate the sum in such manner as they, the said trustee or trustees, shall in their absolute and uncontrolled discretion think proper and expedient for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit."

The Garton Scholarships were founded by a bequest of £2,050 in 1894, of the late Thomas Garton, of Clapham, Surrey, whose will begins:—"Being desirous of showing my gratitude to the inhabitants of Sydney, New South Wales, for the large amount of happiness I enjoyed during the few —too few—short years I was resident in their midst, and knowing of no more appropriate form the expression of it could assume than in the foundation of two scholarships in the University of their beautiful city, I therefore, with that object, give and bequeath, &c. . . ."

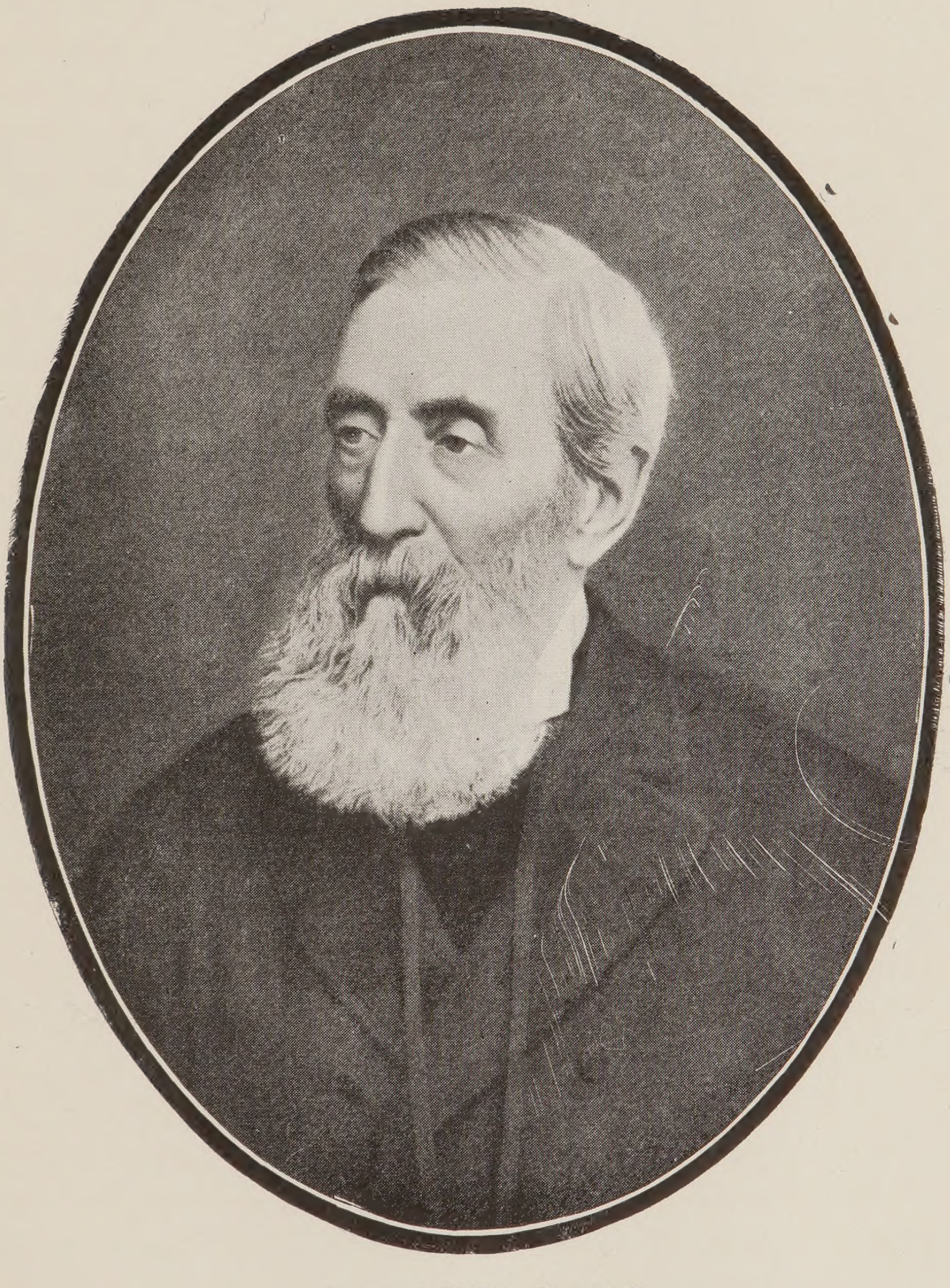
For the Frazer Scholarship, the University is indebted to the liberality of Mrs. John Frazer, the widow of the late Hon. John Frazer, M.L.C. In that gentlemen's will he bequeathed a sum of £2,000 towards founding a chair of Ancient and Modern History, but it afterwards appeared that the bequest was subject to certain contingencies, which had failed. It was nevertheless decided by Mrs. Frazer and the other residuary legatees that the bequest should take effect, and as a chair of History had in the meantime been founded from the Challis fund, they gave their consent to the substitution of a scholarship for the professorship or lectureship originally intended.

The bursaries may be said to be almost wholly due to the personal exertions of Professor Badham, who not only urged their establishment in his public addresses, but spent several of his vacations travelling through the country districts, and advocating the foundation of bursaries which might be held by students of the locality in which they were founded. The first bursaries were established in 1874 by a gift from the Hon. John Frazer of £2,000 to provide for two, in memory of two sons who had died; while in 1876, Fitzwilliam Wentworth provided a similar sum for bursaries in honour of his father, William Charles Wentworth. In this case £1,000 was to be used for the immediate foundation of a bursary, and the second £1,000 was to accumulate until it should reach the sum of £1,500, when a second bursary was to be awarded, and the surplus of £500 to accumulate to £1,500 as before, for the establishment of a third bursary, and provision for future bursaries. Two bursaries are now in operation, and the third bursary fund amounts to over £1,000.

Mrs. Thomas Burdekin gave £1,000, and Mrs. Hunter Baillie £2,000, to provide two bursaries, one for the sons of ministers of Religion. Mr. Thomas Walker, of Yaralla, gave the sum of £5,000 in 1881 for the foundation of bursaries. He had been present at the Annual Commemoration in that year, and appears to have been strongly impressed with the justice of the Senate's then announced decision to admit women to equal University privileges with men, and in making his gift he expressed his satisfaction at the step taken by the Senate, and his desire to connect with that decision a donation which he had for some time contemplated, and he expressed his wish that a large portion of the income, up to one half, as circumstances might dictate, should be applied to the assistance of students of the female sex.

The Watt Exhibitions were provided by the Hon. John Brown Watt by three gifts of £1,000 each, the first of which was made in 1876 to provide for three exhibitions to assist boys attending the primary public schools to bridge over the gap between those schools and the University. Upon the establishment by the Government in 1890 of a number of State School Bursaries, which appeared to Mr. Watt to be ample for the purpose, he requested the Senate to confine future awards of his Exhibitions to pupils of private schools. Other bursaries and exhibitions have followed, and the full number available in 1901 was seventeen.

In 1880, when the teaching staff consisted only of four Professors and three assistant lecturers, it was announced by a cable message appearing in the daily papers that Mr. John Henry Challis had bequeathed the sum of £100,000 to the University. Later information showed that the bequest was subject to tenure for life on the part of Mr. Challis' widow, but that the amount was expected to reach the magnificient total of £180,000. Mr. Challis was the son of a military officer. He came to Sydney in the year 1829 as a young man without fortune or expectations. He was first employed as a clerk in the office of Messrs. Marsden and Flower, merchants, and on the death of Mr. Marsden, the only resident partner, he was, after an interval, retained in the same office by Mr. Flower, on that gentle-



JOHN HENRY CHALLIS

man's coming to this country from England where he had been resident. He remained in that employment until 1842, when the firm was re-organised under the name of Flower, Salting and Company, when Mr. Challis was introduced as a junior partner on his merits, and it is believed without capital. He continued as junior partner until its dissolution in 1855. During the last few years of its existence, the gold discoveries of the Colony occurred, as a result of which it is understood the firm became extremely wealthy, and its members retired from business in favour of a new firm, Mr. Challis' fortune then amounting to more than £100,000. His whole fortune was thus acquired in Sydney. It comprised a large piece of ground at Potts Point, extending from Macleay Street to the waters of Woolloomooloo Bay, together with shares in certain wharf properties, besides a considerable amount of personal property. He retired from business in Sydney to visit England, but returned to the Colony in 1859 for a short time; after which he seems to have moved from place to place in England and on the Continent of Europe, never having a fixed residence. He married late in life, died in France in 1880, and was buried at Folkestone, in England. By his will, after making certain specific bequests, he bequeathed the whole of his residuary estate to the University, "to be applied for the benefit of that institution in such manner as the governing body thereof should direct." The bequest was subject to a tenure until death or re-marriage on the part of his widow, and also to a period of five years' accumulation after such death or re-marriage. Upon the death of his widow in 1884, the period of accumulation commenced, and the estate was handed over to the University early in 1890, with the exception of such portions as were required, under the terms of the will, to be retained by the Trustees for the payment of outstanding annuities, and a guarantee fund of £20,000, to provide for any loss of capital. The landed property at Potts Point, which was originally valued at £30,000, was ultimately sold by the Australian trustees for a sum of about £80,000, and the value of the estate was thus increased by £50,000.

The trustees were thus enabled, after the five years' accumulation, to hand to the Senate, in 1890, the sum of about £200,000 on capital account, to which was added in the following year a sum of £25,000, while the trustees still retained about £30,000 in England for the payment of specific annuities, together with the guarantee fund of £20,000 before mentioned. A legal question of considerable importance to the University arose immediately after Mr. Challis' death. The Inland Revenue Commissioners of the United Kingdom claimed legacy duty at the rate of ten per cent. on the whole of Mr. Challis' estate, whether situated in England or New South Wales. It happened fortunately for the University that his death took place during an interval when no Stamp Act was in force in New South Wales, under which legacy duty could be claimed in the Colony, and it then became a question whether the University would be willing to satisfy the demand of the English Taxation Commissioners for duty on the Australian estate. Legal advice was sought and the University's prospects were not considered encouraging. But the matter was taken up with very great energy by the Chancellor (Sir William Manning), who made most exhaustive enquiries to determine the legal question of domicile, and impelled the New South Wales Ministry to make representations to the British Government, finally succeeding in effecting a compromise under which probate duty was paid on the English Assets only, those in Australia, which constituted the bulk of the estate being exempted. In this way a sum of about £15,000 was saved to the University. The Challis fund has been devoted by the Senate to the foundation of professorships in Anatomy, Biology, Engineering, Law, Logic and Mental Philosophy, Modern Literature, History, and of four lectureships in the Faculty of Law.

In 1873, Sir William Macleay notified his intention of bequeathing to the University his library and collection of Natural History, and subsequently expressed his wish to hand over the collection as soon as a building should be provided to contain it, and also to give a sum of £6,000 for the maintenance of a Curator. The library did not ultimately become the property of the University, but was presented to the Linnean Society. The building was provided by the Government in 1885-6, at the cost of about £16,000, to the plans of Mr. G. Allen Mansfield, and placed at the north side of the Great Hall. It is of unpretentious architecture, but provides ample room for the whole collection, and is of fireproof materials, being constructed chiefly of brick and iron. It consists of a large hall 212 feet long by 70 feet in breadth and 58 in height to the ridge of the roof. It is divided into a series of bays, above which a gallery runs completely round the interior. A number of the bays have been fitted with cedar cases for the display of a portion of the objects forming the collection, but a large number are kept in drawers away from the sunlight. Sir William Macleay, who was a member of the Senate from 1875 until his death in 1891, was a native of Scotland, and studied at the University of Edinburgh. He came to Sydney in 1839, when his uncle, the Hon. Alexander Macleay, had just completed a term of twelve years' service as Colonial Secretary, and engaged in pastoral pursuits, subsequently serving as a member of the Legislative Assembly and of the Legislative Council.

He was keenly interested in Science, and especially in Natural History, and in 1874 fitted out a barque, the "Chevert," at his own expense, and conducted a scientific expedition to New Guinea, bringing back many valuable specimens. He was President of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, and endowed it with the land and buildings which it occupies at Elizabeth Bay, together with a sum of £14,000. In 1873, speaking of his proposed bequest of his museum to the University, he says:—"The Zoological collection which I leave to the University comprises very few specimens of the vertebrate animals, and except so far as Australian species are concerned, it is not likely that I will attempt to add to it. But the invertebrate groups are all well represented, and the collection as a whole may be regarded as one of the finest and most valuable in the world. In the first of the invertebrate groups, the molluscan, the collection is good—all the divisions and subdivisions being well represented—but it is not by any means so perfect as that of the next great group, the articulata; of these it may be said the collection is second to none in the world, excepting that of the British Museum.

"It was first formed by the late Alexander Macleay, and was considered about fifty years ago the first collection in Europe. It contains many of the original types of rare and unique species, and specimens of everything that was good in the Francillon, Drury, and others. Many additions were made to this collection by the late W. S. Macleay, and as it stands now the crustacea, the arachnida, and insecta occupy 480 well-filled drawers. The collection which I have myself accumulated during the last fifteen years, is, as far as Australian insects are concerned, the best I know; and I have besides got together a very large collection from other parts of the world, the countries in South America, Western America, Northern China, from which I chiefly procured my insects, being the very countries worst represented in the other collections.

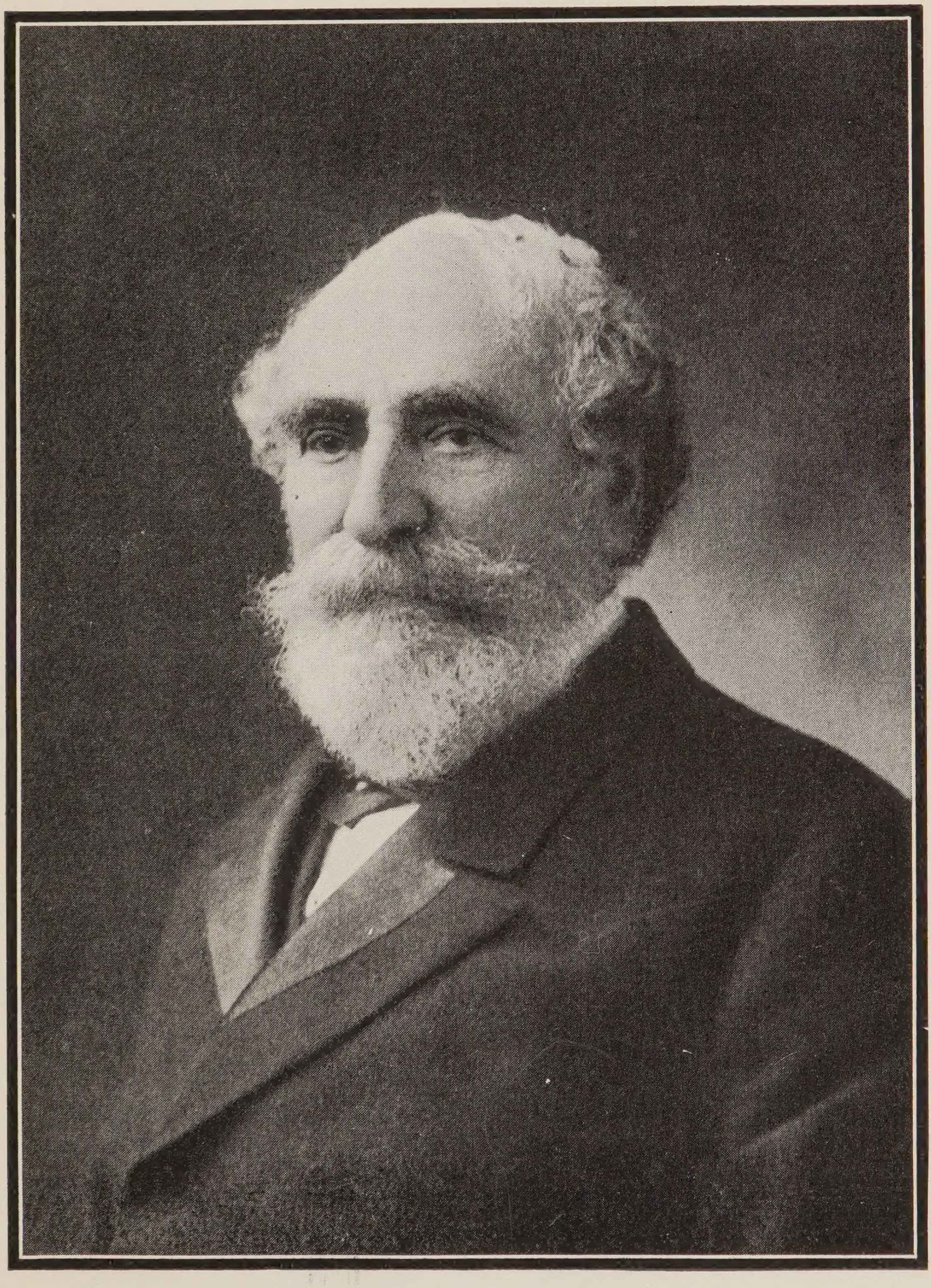
"My own collection numbers 320 drawers. Of the radiata and the still lower forms of animal life to be found in the ocean, the collection is not large, but every group is represented, and the material is ample to enable the study of these protozoal forms to be pursued. The library accompanying the collection consists of about 2,000 volumes. As a general Zoological library, it would be considered large and valuable in any part of the world, and certainly as regards the natural history of invertebrata it can scarcely be surpassed. All the important works on the lower animals from the earliest period to the present day, are to be found in it, and I am continually adding to it all the most valuable of the periodicals and proceedings of Societies of Natural History, published in England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia."

It is very difficult to place a money value on a collection such as that of Sir William Macleay, but it has been roughly assessed at £25,000, independently of the endowment fund of £6,000 for a curator. By his will, dated

1890, Sir William Macleay bequeathed to the University a sum of £12,000 for the "foundation of a Chair or Lectureship in Bacteriology." To this bequest, however, he attached certain conditions, one of which was, that it should be necessary for every student before being admitted to a Science or Medical degree, to attend a six months' course of Bacteriology; insisting at the same time upon the importance of the study of the minute bacteriological organisms, "both to the biologist and the physician"; and he also provided that in the event of the University being unwilling to accept his conditions, the bequest should be handed over to the Linnean Society of New South Wales, to provide for the appointment of a competent bacteriologist. The Senate was at first of opinion that it would be possible to carry out the specified conditions, but upon more mature consideration, thought it undesirable that a long course of bacteriology should be made compulsory for every Science student, seeing that the Science curriculum does not necessarily involve biological study to any special degree; and the endowment was passed over to the Linnean Society. A still more important bequest from the same source, is one of £35,000, subject now to a life tenure, to the Linnean Society of New South Wales for the establishment of four Fellowships of £400 a year each "for the encouragement of study and research in Natural Science." The conditions upon which the Fellowships will be held are:—1. That the Fellow must be a Bachelor of Science of the University. 2. He must undertake to continue a bona fide student of and worker in some subject connected with natural science. 3. He must not take any employment or follow any occupation of profit during his Fellowship. 4. He must be a member of the Linnean Society; and the results of his work must, if deemed worthy, be published by the Society. The subjects included in the term Natural Science are to be Biology, including Animal and Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, Anthropology, Geology, Geography, and Organic Chemistry, and the Fellowships are open to women as well as to men. The Fellows are to be appointed annually, and are to be eligible for re-appointment for any number of years so long as they conform to the prescribed conditions.

The bequest of Mrs. Sophia Hovell in 1878 of real property and money to the amount of about £6,000, was made "as a memorial of the deep love and honour in which I hold the name of my late revered husband, and of the estimation in which he was held by his fellow colonists during his lifetime." The bequest was for the establishment of a professorship or lectureship of Geology, to be called the "William Hilton Hovell Professorship or Lectureship." The landed property, which still forms part of the endowment, is situated at Goulburn, where the late Captain Hovell was for many years a respected resident, and in the surrounding districts. He was a well-known explorer in the early days, and in company with Hume discovered the Murray River about the present site of Albury, in 1824. He died in Sydney in 1876, and his wife at Goulburn later in the same year.

The Dalton Fund, bequeathed to the University in 1875, but subject to a life tenure, did not accrue until the year 1893. The endowment fund amounted at that time to about £8,000, and still remains in the hands of trustees in England until such time as an annuity payable under the will shall have fallen in. The income of the fund over and above this annuity is sufficient to provide for an annual Scholarship of the value of £150, tenable for two years. The object of the bequest was the establishment of a "scholarship or scholarships in commemoration of the late Dr. Woolley, its first Principal and Professor," and the testator desires that the scholarship or scholarships so founded shall "have reference to that branch of teaching or philosophy which the late Dr. Woolley chiefly inculcated." The scholarship is awarded to a candidate who has recently graduated in Arts, to enable him to pursue a further course of study. Besides this, the James King of Irrawang scholarship of £130 per annum, and the Frazer scholarship for History are the only scholarships for post-graduate work in the gift of the University. The Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, at Kensington, have,



PETER NICOL RUSSELL

however, on six occasions awarded Science Research Scholarships of £150, tenable for two years, to graduates in Science.

Mr. Peter Nicol Russell, who endowed the School of Engineering by a gift of £50,000, was born on July 4th, 1816, at Kircaldy, Fife, in Scotland, where his father, Mr. Robert Russell, was an engineer and ironfounder. In 1832, the father with his family settled in Hobart, but a few years afterwards came to Sydney and opened an engineering workshop in Queen's Place. After his death, Mr. P. N. Russell commenced business on his own account in 1842 by purchasing a foundry on the south side of the Royal Hotel, and shortly afterwards established branch works for engineering and shipbuilding at Day's Wharf, in Sussex Street. In 1855, the well-known firm of P. N. Russell and Company was founded by him in partnership with his brothers, and the business was soon firmly established in extensive and complete engineering works at the foot of Bathurst Street. The firm was the most complete of its kind in Australia, and undertook very extensive works, including contracts for railway bridges and rolling stock, steam dredges, gunboats for the New Zealand Government at the time of the Maori War, quartz crushing and flour mill machinery. They also held for a time the engineering works connected with Mort's Dock at Balmain, where they executed repairs for large steamers, including those of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company. Mr. Russell married a daughter of Alexander Lorimer, M.D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Madras Medical Department, H.E.I.C.S. He has lived in London since 1860, where he acted as representative of the firm until it ceased operations. He has since paid several visits to Sydney, the last being in 1886, and has continued to take a deep interest in the progress of Australia, and especially in its engineering enterprises, to the efficiency of which his munificent gift will contribute very largely in the future.

The idea of providing an organ for the Great Hall appears to have originated during the Chancellorship of Merewether, who obtained a sum of £265 in subscriptions for the purpose. The list included £100 each from W. C. Wentworth and Robert Fitzgerald, besides smaller sums from the then Governor, Sir John Young, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Edward Knox, and others. Nothing was done, however, until 1879, when the above-mentioned fund had accumulated to £482, when Sir Patrick Jennings came forward with a handsome donation of £1,100, Mr. Thomas Walker with another of £500, and Mr. F. Wentworth with a third of £415. The project was at once set on foot, and the organ was erected in the eastern gallery of the Great Hall. It is pronounced by experts to be an instrument of excellent tone. It has three manuals, the great organ and swell organ having each eleven stops, the choir organ nine, and the pedal organ five, with the usual complement of couplers. The total number of pipes is 2,298, and there are five composition pedals to the great, and three to the swell. The organ was first played at the Annual Commemoration of 1882, and since then many recitals have been given. During the past three years a weekly public recital has been given during term time by Mr. Arnold Mote during his attendance at lectures as an undergraduate, and also since his graduation.

The total amount of interest-bearing funds in the hands of the University at the end of the year 1901 was £416,000. This includes the Challis fund for general purposes, now amounting, together with a reserve fund of £20,000 established for a special purpose, to £247,000; the Peter Nicol Russell endowment for the Department of Engineering, £50,000; the Fisher Library endowment fund, now amounting to £40,000, and all the various gifts which have been received from time to time for the foundation of Scholarships, Bursaries, and Exhibitions, as aids to students.

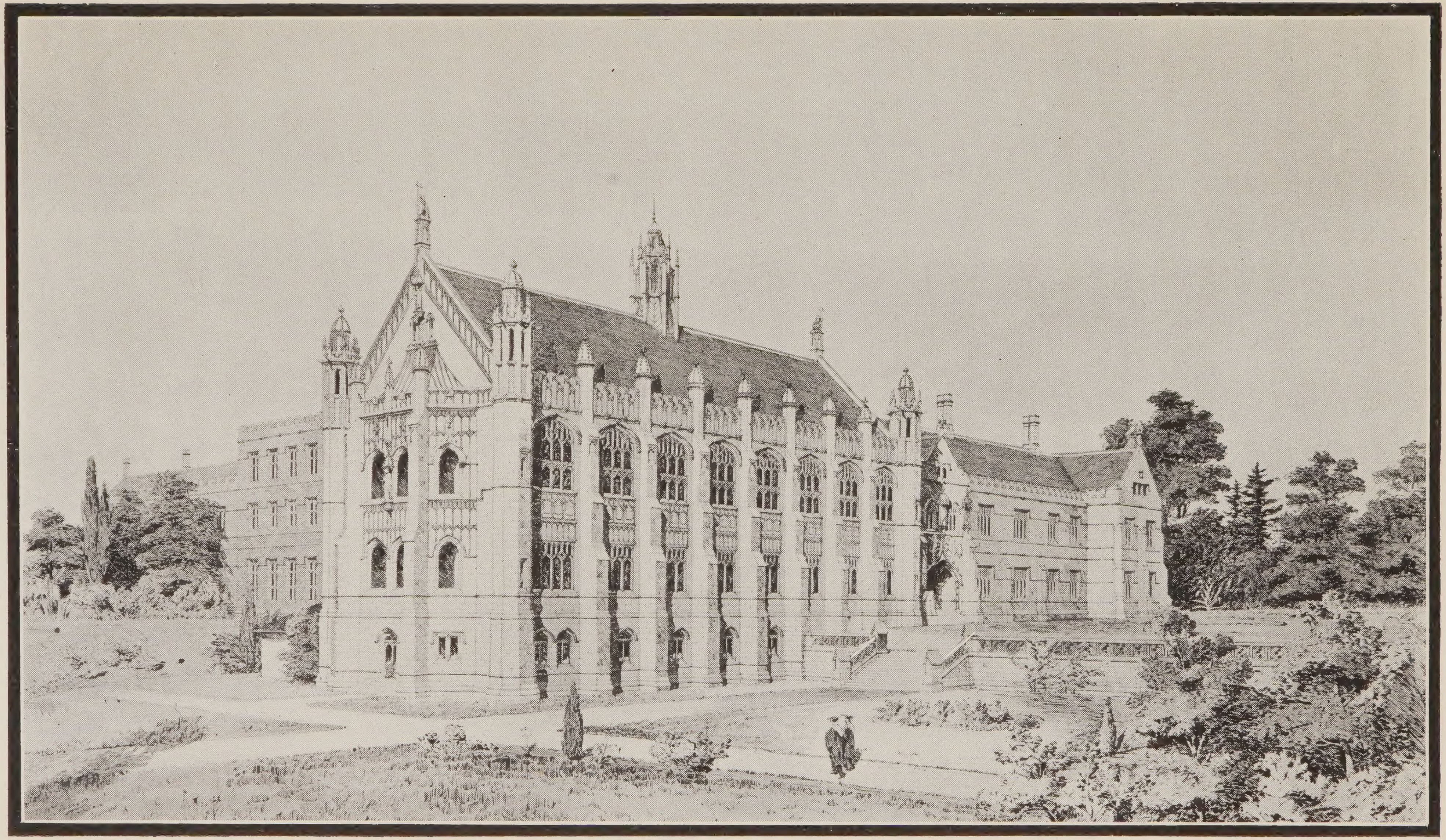
THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The first purchase of books for the University Library which is recorded, consisted of sixty-four volumes from the library of Dr. Mackaen, at a cost of £97 8s. 6d. The list included Graff's Historical Dictionary of Sanscrit, Scapula's Lexicon, Bopp's Sanscrit Grammar and Comparative

Grammar, Ulfilas' Veteris et novi Testamenti Versionis Gothicae Fragmenta quae supersunt, and a number of other philological books of a similar character, together with some copies of Aristotle, Plato, and Horace. During the first eighteen months of the University's existence, before the Professors were appointed, there was an accumulation of income from the annual endowment, which was put to the very useful purpose of forming the commencement of the library. In October, 1851, a sum of five hundred pounds was sent to England to be expended in the purchase of books, and in January, 1853, an additional two thousand five hundred was added. The books were purchased under the immediate supervision of the Vice-Provost (Sir Charles Nicholson), Bishop Davis, and the Rev. W. B. Boyce; and it was probably due to these gentlemen that the Library possesses so many books of a standard character, including the very fine collection of the Fathers, which has been so much admired. A considerable addition was made to the collection when the library of the Sydney College was handed over, as it contained a very excellent selection of the Greek and Latin Classics. In 1859, the library contained 8,000 volumes. For many years, the library grants were inconsiderable, and the annual increase of books was correspondingly small until the year 1878, when Mr. Thomas Walker purchased for the sum of £700, and presented to the University, the whole of the library of the late Nicol D. Stenhouse. Mr. Stenhouse, who was for four years a member of the Senate, was a man of wide literary tastes, as is made clear by the range of the books contained in his collection of more than 4,000 volumes, which includes many of the gems of the English, French, German, and Italian literatures, together with a number of works on Theology. During the visit of Sir Charles Nicholson to England as Chancellor, he was able to secure a number of donations to the library, including the Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, and other learned Societies, which have been continued up to the present. In the year 1885, the late Mr. Thomas Fisher, of Sydney, bequeathed the sum of £30,000 to the University, "to be applied and expended by the Senate in establishing and maintaining a library for the use of the University, for which purpose they may erect a building and purchase books and do anything that may be thought desirable for effectuating the purposes aforesaid."

Mr. Thomas Fisher was a native of Sydney. He was a man without any special educational advantages or gifts. He entered into business, and for many years carried on a prosperous boot shop in Pitt Street, by which he gained a fortune, further increased by judicious investment after his retirement. He was a man of unassuming and quiet demeanour; he lived most of his life at Darlington, near the University, and often walked in the University grounds and inspected the buildings, and was a constant attendant at the annual Commemorations. He died in 1885, having never been married.

Even at that time there was urgent necessity for a new library building to contain the books already in possession of the University. The Senate therefore determined to divide the amount of the bequest into two portions; to reserve £10,000 as a perpetual endowment fund for keeping up and adding to the library, and to devote the sum of £20,000 and its accumulations to the erection of a building to be designated "The Fisher Library"; but in order to obtain a structure sufficiently commodious and in consonance with the architecture of the University, it was decided to petition the Government to provide a corresponding amount in order that all necessary accommodation should be provided. It was the intention to include some reading rooms and common rooms for students, a museum for the Nicholson Antiquities, and additional lecture rooms if possible, together with a refectory for students. The Senate's efforts, however, were not successful until the year 1900. In that year it was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee of Public Works to report upon the expediency of erecting the buildings proposed, and upon their report, Parliament decided that the whole cost of the buildings should be defrayed by the Government, leaving the Fisher Fund, with its accumulations, now amounting to about £40,000, as a



THE FISHER LIBRARY

perpetual endowment for library purposes. The new library building is to be placed at the south-west corner of the main quadrangle. Plans have been prepared by Mr. W. L. Vernon, the Government Architect, who submitted the following description of them to the Public Works Committee:—

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

Library.—Reading-room to seat 250 students, 122 ft. x 50 ft.; book-stack, seven storeys high, 42 ft. x 40 ft.; cataloguing-room, 40 ft. x 20 ft.; bookbinding-room, 22 ft. x 20 ft.; unpacking-room, 17 ft. 3 in. x 14 ft. 9 in.; room for transactions of learned societies, 27 ft. x 14 ft.; room for periodicals, 40 ft. x 24 ft. 6 in.; room for Australian books, 40 ft. x 22 ft. 9 in.; room for rare books, 40 ft. x 32 ft. 6 in.; librarian's room, 21 ft. 9 in. x 20 ft. Nicholson Museum.—Museum, 75 ft. 6 in. x 50 ft.; Greek and Roman antiquities, 45 ft. x 23 ft. 6 in.; Mediæval antiquities, 45 ft. x 23 ft. 6 in.; Curator's room, 21 ft. 9 in. x 13 ft.; Ladies' Rooms.—Common-room, 40 ft. x 32 ft.; tea-room, 22 ft. x 21 ft.; reading-room, 24 ft. x 21 ft.; tutor's room, 14 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. 6 in. Generally.—Students' dining hall, 75 ft. 6 in. x 24 ft. 6 in.; caretaker's quarters, 28 ft. 6 in. x 24 ft. 6 in.

The library reading-room has been arranged with large windows facing south, to be thoroughly well lighted with an even diffused light. On the plans it is shown with an open timber roof 20 ft. 9 in. from floor to the wall plate and 34 ft. to the flat portion half-way up roof. A panelled dado, about 7 ft. high, will be fixed round the walls, and, if thought desirable, shelves for books of reference can be arranged below window-sill level, to carry about 7,000 volumes.

In order to provide for the ventilation of the room, a flèche has been designed on the roof, to contain the necessary exhaust apparatus. Readers will be served with books from two counters, each 11 ft. long, by attendants in the cataloguing-room, where the general administration of the library will be carried on; it is connected by a lift and staircase, with the unpacking and bookbinding rooms on the ground floor, and opens direct into the book-stack on its middle storey, i.e., with three storeys above and three storeys below, the entrance being protected with a fireproof door.

The book-stack is a special feature in the design, and is in acordance with the latest developments of library planning. It is seven storeys in height, and is capable of extension at the northern end. At present it is intended to include only 42 ft. in length, to carry about 250,000 volumes. The outside shell will be of stone, to harmonise with the rest of the building.

The whole of the construction and fittings of this stack are to be fire-resisting. Each storey is planned with a central passage, which ranges 17 ft. long on each side, and served with an iron staircase and book lift at the library end. The ranges are all of iron, and are divided into six compartments with seven shelves, 11 in. wide, on each side, and thus every book in each range is within easy reach of the attendant without the aid of a ladder or steps. Each range contains 245 ft. lineal of shelving, and, calculating at the usual rate of 8½ volumes per foot, will carry about 2,080 volumes. Thus each storey will carry about 35,500 volumes, or, in all, seven storeys 248,500 volumes. Every additional set of two ranges, seven storeys high, planned on the northern end, will carry 29,120 volumes.

Thorough ventilation is obtained by a space of 5 in. being left open in the deck along the front of each book range, which, besides aiding the circulation of air, helps to diffuse the light, and affords communication between decks.

The shelves themselves are fully perforated, being constructed of inverted " U " section of rolled steel, all strongly framed together. The whole of the shelves and partitions will be subjected to the Bower-Barff treatment, which permanently protects them from rust or corrosion in contact with the books. Thus the danger of the lodgment of dust, and the harbouring of silver fish and other enemies of books, will be minimised.

The other rooms in connection with the library are not included in the present scheme, but are shown in the proposed wing to connect the library with the main building. The librarian's room is made sufficiently large to accommodate meetings of the Library Trust.

On the ground floor the Nicholson Museum has been planned immediately below the library reading-room, and the space divided into three spacious courts 17 ft. high.

In the suggested connecting wing is the entrance hall and main staircase, with porter's, cloak rooms, &c.; and here, also, rooms are arranged for the lady students and candidates for examinations. In the angle of the quadrangle, adjoining these ladies' rooms, is a staircase leading up to the mathematical lecture rooms in the existing building. As the ground level falls considerably at this portion of the site, a basement floor has been arranged, 12 ft. high, in which the caretaker's quarters and a dining hall for students are located, the caretaker's kitchen being large enough to serve the dining hall, which will be approached by a staircase leading down from the quadrangle.

The buildings have been arranged so as eventually to be part of the quadrangular block, of which the existing building and great hall, &c., will also form part, the style of architecture of the existing portion being preserved in the proposed additions. Special care has been taken to emphasise the reading-room and museum on the elevations, so that its purpose may be recognised from the exterior. A feature has also been made of a balcony to shield the west end of the reading-room and museum from the glaring afternoon sun. The whole of the construction throughout will be on fireproof principles.

The estimated cost of the proposed addition is £67,000. At the present time, the number of volumes in the library is about 52,000. The books most often required are stored in the main library and adjoining ante-rooms on the first floor, while the room underneath contains the Stenhouse collection, together with a large number of recent acquisitions. Two rooms in the tower are also filled with books, one being used chiefly for literary and scientific periodicals, while two or three other rooms in the University are used for the storage of works which are not in every-day use. The transference of the books and the Nicholson collection of antiquities to the new building will set free several rooms which can be used for lecture purposes, and will also provide the Senate with an appropriate meeting room in the University. The library has received a great many donations from Governments, Universities, Learned Societies, and private persons. The British Government has presented a large number of volumes of the Roll and Record series. The Complete works of John Gould on Ornithology were given by Dr. George Bennett; Leipsius' great work on Egyptian Antiquities by Sir Arthur Renwick; and Hebrew manuscripts of great value, representing parts of the Old Testament, by Sir Charles Nicholson, who also made many donations of standard works. Other private persons have presented collections of books, amongst which may be mentioned the Medical Library of the late Dr. James Robertson, from his widow, and collections of Oriental literature, from the Rev. W. B. Boyce and Mrs. Helenus Scott. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have also made valuable gifts to the library of works from the University presses.

The system of cataloguing is the decimal classification of Melvil Dewey, and a large portion of the collection has been so catalogued. From want of space, it will be impossible to complete the arrangement and classification until the books are transferred to the new building.

That the University has exercised a great influence upon the community there can be no doubt. Its graduates are to be found in high and important positions, not only in all parts of our State, but in other States. One of its graduates, the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G., was selected for the great honour of being the first Prime Minister of Federated Australia, while another, the Hon. R. E. O'Connor, is Vice-President of the Australian Executive Council; the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Griffith, G.C.M.G., has for a long time been an influential factor in the social and political life in Queensland, and is now Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor; Sir William Windeyer, the first Australian graduate, was not only distinguished in political life, but was for many years a judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, while two other graduates sat on the Supreme Court Bench of Queensland, and yet another has just been elevated to the Bench of New South Wales. On the Bench of the District Court, in both branches of the legal profession, in the medical profession, and in the Church, the graduates of the University hold high and honourable places, while in the professional and other branches of the Public Service, they are making their influence felt for the good of the community. Two graduates are Professors in our own University, two in the University of Adelaide, and one in the Medical College lately established by the Egyptian Government in Cairo. One, Mr. H. C. Russell, C.M.G., the Government Astronomer, has received the high distinction of the Fellowship of the Royal Society, London. Many have distinguished themselves in the political world, where some have risen to the honourable position of Minister of the Crown, while a great number are exercising a useful if unostentatious influence upon the community in the teaching profession—in the University, the Technical College, the Public Schools, the Agricultural College, and the Private Schools of this and the neighbouring State of Queensland.

With its rapidly increasing number of students, the extension of its teaching, and the encouragement of original research and independent thought which it is its object to promote, that the University will in time realise the dream of Wentworth and the aspirations of Nicholson, is the hope of all its members.

CHAPTER VII

UNIVERSITY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

The Sydney University Union was founded in the year 1874, at a meeting at which Mr. R. E. O'Connor presided, when the first steps were taken towards formally constituting the Union in all essentials as it still exists. There are rumours of the previous existence of a similar society, but it is difficult to obtain definite information about it. The object of the Union is the mental self-culture and social good-fellowship of members of the University; the business of the Union which is most in evidence, is a weekly debate on Parliamentary lines. Its first President, Dr. Badham, delivered a very eloquent inaugural address in 1875, while the practice of having public lectures delivered under Union auspices by men of knowledge and power, either within or without the University, was commenced in 1889. The first of these was given by Mr., now Sir, Gilbert Parker, since a member of the British House of Commons, and a novelist of some fame. In November, 1881, an attempt was made to publish a periodical magazine called the "University Review." Between its first and its fifth—also its last—issue in July, 1883, it had had important contributions from the Right Hon. W. B. Dalley, Henry Kendall, Dr. Andrew Garran, Professor Badham, Mr. G. H. Reid, Bishop Pearson of Newcastle, Sir Alfred Stephen, and many others. The high standard set by such an able staff of writers as these represent will make the revival of the magazine no light undertaking for any future committee. Many names might be cited of men now occupying honourable public positions who took an active part in the work of the Union.

Other societies intimately connected with the objects of the University teaching are the Medical Society, founded in 1885; the Engineering Society, founded in 1895; the Philosophical Society, founded in 1901; and the Law Society, in 1902. These societies have for their object the intellectual and social improvement of their members by the reading of papers, essays, discussions, and lectures. Their papers and proceedings are published annually. The Sydney University Christian Union was founded in 1896. It is affiliated with similar Unions of the other Australian Universities.

The various clubs for sports were in 1889 all amalgamated by the formation of the University Sports Union, and members of this Union, upon payment of a single subscription, are entitled to all the privileges of membership of the constituent clubs.

The University Cricket Club was established in the year 1865, and the members immediately made application to the Senate for the use of a portion of the University grounds to be set apart for their purposes. In the following year, the Senate decided that the "portion of the University ground promised as a site for the Presbyterian College, but which has in consequence of non-fulfilment of the conditions within the time prescribed by law, reverted to the Senate, be temporarily reserved as a cricket ground for the use of undergraduates and other members of the University, but subject to be removed at any time the Senate may deem necessary." The first turf of the wickets was cut in the same year by Mr. H. M. Faithfull, who has remained an enthusiastic member of the club from that time, and is now its President. Many improvements have been made; the playing ground, originally on a slope, has been levelled, a pavilion and stand have been erected, and seating accommodation provided for several thousand onlookers. Besides cricket, the oval is used for football in the winter, and also for tennis. The cricket club has played sixteen matches against the University of Melbourne, of which ten have been won by Sydney, five by Melbourne, and one drawn.

The University Football Club was formed in 1863. It plays under the rules of the Southern Rugby Union, which is affiliated to the English Rugby Union. At the present time three fifteens play regular matches against outside clubs, while matches are arranged from time to time between the Colleges and the various Faculties.

The University Boat Club was established in 1884, and a boat-shed was erected in Woolloomooloo Bay, but in consequence of the distance from the University, and for other reasons, the boat-shed has lately been moved to Glebe Point. The new position is nearer the University, and is more sheltered from strong winds, and rowing can be carried on constantly throughout the year. The first inter-University boat race was rowed at Melbourne, in fours against Melbourne, in the year 1870. The crew consisted of Messrs. E. Barton, R. Teece, A. Yeomans, and E. A. Iceton, with Mr. T. H. Iceton as coxswain. Since the establishment of the club, fifteen inter-University races have been rowed, the races taking place successively in Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide. Eight have been won by Sydney, five by Melbourne, and two by Adelaide University. In 1893 a handsome cup was subscribed for by the oarsmen of Oxford and Cambridge Universities to be competed for by the Australian Universities, and the cup is held for a year by the winning club.

The Tennis Club and the Athletic Club were founded in 1885.

Besides the abovementioned clubs, the men undergraduates have an "Undergraduates' Association," with a Committee consisting of representatives from the various Faculties and years; an Evening Students' Association; a City Club of a charitable character with the object of providing rational entertainment and instruction for youths who have few advantages in those respects; a Volunteer Rifle Corps formed in 1901, consisting of a Company one hundred strong; and a Dramatic Society, which gives entertainments from time to time.

The Women Students have an Undergraduates' Association; an Association including graduates and undergraduates, which has the aim of bringing both together for social and intellectual purposes; a Women's Society, for charitable purposes, a Tennis Club, and a Boat Club. Attempts have been made from time to time to establish and maintain a University Musical Society, but while three such societies have lived for two or three years, and have given successful entertainments while in existence, they have for various reasons found it difficult to carry on operations for any length of time.

APPENDIX I.

BENEFACTIONS

BESTOWED BY PRIVATE PERSONS.

Date.	Donor.	Amount.			Object of Foundation.
		£	s.	d.	
1853	Solomon Levey, Esq. ...	500	0	0	*Scholarship*—Originally for education of Orphans in the Sydney College; now for Natural Science in Second Year in the University.
	Thomas Barker, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	,, For Proficiency in Mathematics.
1854	Hon. Sir E. Deas-Thomson, C.B., K.C.M.G.	1,000	0	0	,, For Proficiency in Chemistry and Experimental Physics.
	W. C. Wentworth, Esq....	200	0	0	*Annual Prize*—For English Essay.
1857	Sir D. Cooper, Bart. ...	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—For Proficiency in Classics.
	Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.				Collection of Egyptian, Roman, Etruscan and Mediæval Antiquities.
	J. H. Challis, Esq. ...	750	0	0	For Great Northern Window in University Hall.
	Sir Chas. Nicholson, Bart.	500	0	0	For Great Western Window.
	Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart.	500	0	0	For Great Eastern Window.
	Henry O'Brien, Esq. ...	100	0	0	For Side Windows in the Hall.
	Charles Newton, Esq. ...	100	0	0	
	Edward Knox, Esq. ...	100	0	0	
	William Long, Esq. ...	100	0	0	
	John Dobie, Esq.... ...	100	0	0	
	Robert Fitzgerald, Esq.	100	0	0	
	A. Moses, Esq.	100	0	0	
	John Reeve, Esq.... ...	100	0	0	
	Thomas Barker, Esq. ...	100	0	0	
	Henry and Alfred Denison, Esqs.	100	0	0	
	Thomas W. Smart, Esq.	100	0	0	
1858	S. K. Salting, Esq. ...	500	0	0	*Exhibition*—For a Student from the Sydney Grammar School.
1862	W. C. Wentworth, Esq....	445	0	0	*Fellowship*—For a Travelling Fellowship (amount to accumulate sufficiently).
1864	W. Lithgow, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship.*
1867	Sir C. Nicholson, Bart.	200	0	0	*Annual Prize*—For Latin Verse.
	Educational Fund devised by Dr. Gilchrist, of Sydney.				The right of the Presentation every other year to a Scholarship of £100 per annum, tenable for three years, and to be held at the University of London or of Edinburgh. Withdrawn by the Gilchrist Trustees in 1882.
1870	Earl Belmore	300	0	0	*Annual Prize*—For Agricultural Chemistry
1872	Hon. John Fairfax ...	500	0	0	,, For Females at the public Examinations.
1874	Mrs. Maurice Alexander	1,000	0	0	*Bursary.*
1880	,, ,,	1,000	0	0	,, To assist young men in entering a Learned Profession.
1874	Subscribers to testimonial to Rev. John West	200	0	0	*Annual Prize*—At Public Examinations.
	Edwin Dalton, Esq. ...	8,000	0	0	*Scholarships*—In memory of the Rev. Dr. Woolley.
1876	Hon. John Frazer ...	2,000	0	0	*Bursaries*—In memory of his deceased sons.
	Fitzwilliam Wentworth, Esq.	2,000	0	0	,, In honour of his father, William Charles Wentworth.
	Mrs. Burdekin	1,000	0	0	*Bursary.*
	Mrs. Hunter-Baillie ...	1,000	0	0	,,
1877	,, ,,	1,000	0	0	,, For sons of Ministers of Religion.

Date.	Donor.	Amount.			Object of Foundation.
1877 1888 1889	Hon. J. B. Watt	3,000	0	0	*Exhibitions*—For Students from Primary Schools.
	Professor Smith	350	0	0	*Lectureship*—In Geology.
1877	Sir Arthur Renwick, M.D.	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—In the Faculty of Medicine.
	Andrew R. Cameron, Esq., M.D.	1,100	0	0	*Scholarship*—For General Proficiency.
	Mrs. Hovell	6,000	0	0	*Lectureship*—Geology and Physical Geography.
1878	Hon. George Allen	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—For Mathematics.
	Sir P. A. Jennings	1,100	0	0	Towards an Organ for the Great Hall.
	Sir A. Renwick, M.D.	125	0	0	For purchase of book, "Lepsius' Antiquities of Egypt and Æthiopia."
	Thomas S. Mort. Esq.	315	0	0	For a Travelling Fellowship.
	Thomas Walker, Esq.	700	0	0	Being the amount paid by him for the Library of the late Mr. Stenhouse, presented to the University.
	Freemasons under the English Constitution	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—For the sons of Freemasons.
1880	J. H. Challis, Esq.	250,000	0	0	*Bequest*—Property of the estimated value of £250,000, to be applied to the general purposes of the University.
1881	Thomas Walker, Esq.	500	0	0	Towards an Organ for the Great Hall.
	Fitzwilliam Wentworth, Esq.	415	0	0	To provide a Screen for the Organ Gallery.
	Jas. Aitken, Esq.	1,000	0	0	*Bursary or Scholarship.*
	Thomas Walker, Esq.	5,000	0	0	*Bursaries.*
1882	Sir. G. W. Allen	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—In the Faculty of Law.
1883	John Struth, Esq.	1,000	0	0	*Exhibition*—In the Faculty of Medicine.
1885	Thos. Fisher, Esq.	30,000	0	0	For establishing and maintaining a Library in the University.
1886	Subscribers to Testimonial of Rev. Dr. Norbert Quirk.	143	12	6	*Annual Prize*—For Mathematics.
	Professor Smith	100	0	0	,, For Physics.
1887	G. S. Caird, Esq.	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—In Chemistry.
	Subscribers to Memorial to late Professor Badham	1,000	0	0	*Bursary.*
	G. P. Slade, Esq.	250	0	0	For the Advancement of Science.
1888	William Roberts, Esq.	4,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—In memory of Mr. James King, of Irrawang, Raymond Terrace.
	Hon. Sir W. Macleay				Museum of Natural History.
	,, ,,	6,000	0	0	For establishing a Curatorship for the Macleay Museum of Natural History.
	John Harris, Esq.	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—In Medicine.
	Lady Renwick	202	0	0	For a Window in the Medical School, in memory of her late father.
	P. S. Jones, Esq., M.D.	220	0	0	For Windows in the Medical School.
	G. Bennett, Esq., M.D.	140	0	0	
1889	The Trustees of the Council of Education Scholarship Fund.	290	10	1	*Scholarship*—For Sons of Officers of the Department of Public Instruction.
	John Harris, Esq.	120	0	0	For a window in the Medical School, in memory of the late Dr. Harris.
	F. J. Horner, Esq., M.A.	200	0	0	*Exhibition*—For Mathematics.
1890	The Trustees of the Will of the Hon. John Frazer, M.L.C.	2,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—For History.
	George Bennett, Esq., M.D.				John Gould's Works on Ornithology.
1891	William Grahame, Esq.	100	0	0	*Annual Prize*—In the Senior Public Examination.
1892	Rev. R. Collie, F.L.S.	100	0	0	*Annual Prize*—For Botany.
1896	P. N. Russell, Esq.	50,000	0	0	For the endowment of the P. N. Russell School of Engineering.
1898	Thomas Garton, Esq.	2,050	0	0	*Scholarships*—For French and German.
1900	Henry Wait, Esq.	1,000	0	0	*Bursary*—In the Faculty of Medicine.
	Mrs. George Harris	1,700	0	0	*Scholarship*—In the Faculty of Law.
	Cecil Darley, Esq.				An Astronomical Equatorial Telescope and Accessories.
1901	Earl Beauchamp	625	0	0	Prize for an English Essay.
	Mrs. Jessie E. Duncan	683	0	0	*Bursary.*

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF THE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS IN THE GREAT HALL.

WITH NAMES OF DONORS.

WESTERN WINDOW. *Donor*—SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, BART. *Subject*—Founders of Colleges at Oxford, viz. :—

Alfred the Great, University College, 872.
John Balliol, Balliol College, 1263.
Walter de Merton, Merton College, 1264.
Walter of Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, Exeter College, 1314.
Queen Philippa, Queen's College, 1340.
William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, New College, 1386.
Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, Lincoln College, 1427.
Archbishop Chichele, All Souls' College, 1437.
William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, Magdalen College, 1456.
William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, Brasenose College, 1509.
Foxe, Bishop of Winchester, Corpus Christi College, 1516.
Cardinal Wolsey, Christ Church, 1546.
Queen Elizabeth, Jesus College, 1571.
Richard Wightwick, Pembroke College, 1624.

EASTERN WINDOW. *Donor.*—SIR DANIEL COOPER, BART. *Subject*—Founders of Colleges at Cambridge, viz. :—

Hugh De Balsham, Bishop of Ely, Peterhouse, 1284.
Eliz. de Clare, Clare Hall, 1326.
Marie de St. Paul, Pembroke College, 1347.
John Caius, M.D., Caius College, 1348.
William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, Trinity Hall, 1350.
King Henry VI., King's College, 1441.
Queen Margaret of Anjou, Queen's College, 1448.
Robert Wodelarke, D.D., St. Catherine's Hall, 1473.
John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, Jesus College, 1496.
Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, Christ and St. John's Colleges, 1505—1511.
Baron Audley, Magdalene College, 1519.
King Henry VIII., Trinity College, 1546.
Sir W. Mildmay, Emmanuel College, 1584.
Frances Sidney, Countess Dowager of Sussex, Sidney Sussex College, 1596.

Bay Window. *Donor*—J. H. Challis, Esq. *Subject*—The line of English Sovereigns and their Consorts from the Conquest.

Side Windows.

	Subjects—	*Donor.*
I.	Bede, Alcuinus, Cædmon.	Henry O'Brien, Esq.
II.	Roger Bacon, Robert Groathead, John Duns Scotus.	Charles Newton, Esq.
III.	Chaucer, Fortescue, James I. of Scotland.	Edward Knox, Esq.
IV.	Sir Thomas More, Earl of Surrey, Spenser.	William Long, Esq.
V.	Beaumont and Fletcher, Shakespeare, Massinger and Ford.	John Dobie, Esq.
VI.	Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Bacon, Sir P. Sydney.	Robert Fitzgerald, Esq.
VII.	Harvey, Milton, Seldon.	A. Moses, Esq.
VIII.	Addison, Pope, Dryden.	John Reeve, Esq.
IX.	Locke, Sir I. Newton, Boyle.	Thomas Barker, Esq.
X.	Burke, Dr. Johnson, Gray.	Henry and Alfred Denison, Esqs.
XI.	Captain Cook, Judge Blackstone, Dr. Black.	Thomas W. Smart, Esq.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS IN THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

East Window. *Donor*—P. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D.

Subjects :—

James Syme,
Richard Bright,
Sir B. Brodie,
Edward Jenner,
Astley Cooper,
Sir James Simpson.

West Window (Upper Hall). *Donor*—Sir Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.

Subjects :—

William Cullen,
Herman Boerhaave
Andreas Vesalius,
John Hunter,
Albert de Haller,
William Harvey,
Rene T. H. Laennec,
J. B. Morgagni,
Thomas Sydenham.

West Window (Lower Hall). *Donor*—John Harris, Esq.

Subjects :—

Galen.
Hippocrates.
Areteus.

Window near South Door. *Donor*—George Bennett, Esq., M.D.

This Window contains twenty-two Coats-of-Arms of distinguished Physicians and Surgeons.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, ETC.

VISITORS.

The Governor of the Colony for the time being is *ex officio* Visitor to the University.

*1850.—His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz-Roy, K.C.B., K.H.

1855.—His Excellency Sir Thomas William Denison, K.C.B.

1861.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

1868.—His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, M.A.

1872.—His Excellency Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., G.C.M.G., Lieut-Governor.

1872.—His Excellency Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.

1879.—His Excellency Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., G.C.M.G., Lieut-Governor.

1879.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Augustus W. Loftus, M.A., G.C.B.

1886.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles Robert Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.

1891.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Victor Albert George Child Villiers, Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.

1893.—His Excellency Sir Frederick Darley, C.J., Kt., Lieut-Governor.

1893.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Robert William Duff, P.C., G.C.M.G.

1895.—His Excellency Sir Frederick Darley, C.J., Kt., Lieut-Governor.

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* The dates prefixed to the names of office-holders refer to their first appointment or entrance upon office.

1895.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Henry Robert Viscount Hampden.
1899.—His Excellency Sir Frederick Darley, C.J., Kt., Lieut-Governor.
1899.—His Excellency the Right Hon. William Lygon, Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.
1902.—His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, K.C.B.

CHANCELLORS.

1851.—Edward Hamilton, M.A.
1854.—Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.
1862.—The Hon. Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, B.A.
1865.—The Hon. Sir Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B., K.C.M.G.
1878.—The Hon. Sir W. M. Manning, LL.D., Kt., K.C.M.G.
1895.—The Hon. Sir Wm. Chas. Windeyer, Kt., M.A., LL.D.
1896.—The Hon. Sir Hy. Normand MacLaurin, Kt., M.A., M.D., LL.D.

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1851.—Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.
1854.—The Hon. F. L. S. Merewether, B.A.
1862.—The Hon. Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B.
1865.—The Hon. J. H. Plunkett, B.A.
1869.—The Rev. Canon Allwood, B.A.
1883.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Windeyer, M.A., LL.D.
1887.—The Hon. Hy. Normand MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D.
1889.—The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.
1891.—Henry Chamberlaine Russell, B.A., C.M.G., F R.S.
The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.
1892.—The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.
His Honour Judge Backhouse, M.A.
1893.—His Honour Judge Backhouse, M.A.
1895.—The Hon. Hy. Normand MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D.
1896.—His Honour Judge Backhouse, M.A.
1900.—The Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, Kt., B.A., M.D.
1902.—The Hon. Mr. Justice A. H. Simpson, M.A.

THE SENATE.

The original Senate was appointed by Proclamation on the 24th of December, 1850, under the Act of Incorporation, and consisted of the following:—

The Rev. William Binnington Boyce.
Edward Broadhurst, Esq.
John Bayley Darvall, Esq.
Stuart Alexander Donaldson, Esq.
The Right Rev. Charles Henry Davis.
Alfred Denison, Esq.
Edward Hamilton, Esq.
James Macarthur, Esq.
Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, Esq.
Charles Nicholson, Esq.
Bartholomew O'Brien, Esq.
The Hon. John Hubert Plunkett, Esq.
The Rev. William Purves.
His Honour Roger Therry, Esq.
The Hon. Edward Deas-Thomson, Esq.
William Charles Wentworth, Esq.

EX-MEMBERS OF SENATE.

1850-1854.—Hamilton, Edward, M.A.
1850-1855.—Davis, the Right Rev. C. H., D.D.
1850-1856.—Broadhurst, the Hon. Edward, B.A.
1850-1859.—Boyce, the Rev. W. B.
1850-1859.—Therry, His Honour Sir Roger.
1850-1860.—Macarthur, the Hon. James.
1850-1860.—Denison, Alfred, B.A.
1850-1861.—Donaldson, the Hon. Sir Stuart A.
1857-1861.—Cooper, Sir Daniel, Bart., G.C.M.G.
1853-1865.—Douglass, Henry Grattan, M.D.
1861-1866.—Woolley, the Rev. J., D.C.L. (Principal) (*ex officio*)
1850-1868.—Darvall, Sir John Bayley, M.A.
1850-1869.—O'Brien, Bartholomew, M.D.
1850-1869.—Plunkett, the Hon. John Hubert, B.A.
1850-1870.—Purves, Rev. W., M.A.

1850-1872.—Wentworth, the Hon. William Charles.
1868-1872.—Nathan, Charles, M.D.
1869-1873.—Stenhouse, N. D., M.A.
1868-1874.—Arnold, the Hon. William M.
1850-1875.—Merewether, the Hon. F. L. S., B.A.
1856-1877.—Polding, the Most Rev. Archbishop, D.D.
1859-1878.—Allen, the Hon. George.
1873-1878.—Dalley, the Right Hon. William Bede, P.C
1858-1878.—Martin, the Hon. Sir James, Chief Justice
1861-1879.—Pell, Professor Morris Birkbeck, B.A., (*ex officio*)
1860-1879.—Deas-Thomson, the Hon. Sir E., C.B., K.C.M.G.
1860-1880.—Macarthur, the Hon. Sir William.
1872-1882.—Forster, the Hon. William.
1850-1883.—Nicholson, Sir Charles, Bart., D.C.L., M.D., LL.D.
1867-1884.—Badham, Professor Charles, D.D. (*ex officio*)
1861-1885.—Smith, the Hon. Professor, M.D., LL.D., C.M.G. (*ex officio*)
1877-1885.—Allen, the Hon. Sir George Wigram, K.C.M.G.
1885-1886.—Martin, the Hon. Sir James, Chief Justice.
1885-1886.—Allwood, Rev. Canon, B.A.
1879-1887.—Darley, the Hon. Sir F. M., B.A., Chief Justice.
1878-1887.—Stephen, the Hon. Sir Alfred, C.B., G.C.M.G., Ex. C.J., P.C.
1887-1888.—Knox, George, M.A.
1872-1888.—Rolleston, Christopher, C.M.G.
1880-1889.—Barton, the Hon. Edmund, M.A.
1886-1889.—Barry, the Most Rev. Alfred, D.D., LL.D.
1884-1890.—Stephens, Professor W.J., M.A. (*ex officio*)
1883-1891.—Jennings, the Hon. Sir Patrick A., LL.D., K.C.M.G.
1875-1891.—Macleay, the Hon. Sir William, Kt.
1870-1892.—Hay, the Hon. Sir John, M.A., K.C.M.G
1877-1892.—Gurney, Professor Theodore T., M.A., (*ex officio*)
1891-1892.—O'Connor, the Hon. Richard Edward, M.A.
1859-1894.—Faucett, the Hon. Peter, B.A.
1885-1894.—Scott, Professor Walter, M.A. (*ex officio*)

1861-1895.—Manning, the Hon. Sir Wm. Montagu, LL.D., Kt., K.C.M.G.
1892-1896.—Manning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Charles J., M.A.
1894-1896.—Gurney, Professor Theodore T., M.A., (*ex officio*)
1866-1897.—Windeyer, the Hon. Sir William Charles, M.A., LL.D., Kt.
1896-1898.—Scott, Professor Walter, M.A. (*ex officio*)

PRESENT SENATE.

1895.—Anderson, Henry, Charles Lennox, M.A.
1887.—Backhouse, His Honour Judge Alfred Paxton, M A.
1892.—Barton, the Right Hon. Sir Edmund, G.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., P.C.
1888.—Butler, Professor Thomas, B.A.
1890.—Cobbett, Professor Pitt, M.A., D.C.L., Dean of the Faculty of Law (*ex officio*)
1896.—Cullen, the Hon. William Portus, M.A., LL.D.
1887.—Jones, Philip Sydney, M.D.
1894.—Knox, Edward William
1879.—Liversidge, Professor Archibald, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty of Science (*ex officio*)
1898.—MacCallum, Professor Mungo W., M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts (*ex officio*)
1883.—MacLaurin, the Hon. Sir Henry Normand, Kt., M.A., M.D., LL.D., Chancellor.
1893.—O'Connor, the Hon. Richard Edward, M.A.
1879.—Oliver, His Honour Alexander, M.A.
1877.—Renwick, the Hon. Sir Arthur, Kt., B.A., M.D.
1889.—Rogers, His Honour Judge Francis E., M.A., LL.D.
1875.—Russell, Henry Chamberlaine, B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S.
1897.—Simpson, His Honour Mr. Justice Archibald Henry, M.A., Vice-Chancellor.
1888.—Stephen, Cecil Bedford, M.A., K.C.
1883.—Stuart, Professor T. P. Anderson, M.D., LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (*ex officio*)
1889.—Teece, Richard, F.I.A., F.F.A.

EX-PROFESSORS.

Classics and Logic.—1852-1866—Woolley, the Rev. John, D.C.L.; 1867-1883—Badham, Rev. Charles, D.D.

Geology and Mineralogy.—1870-1872—Thomson, Alexander M., D.Sc.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—1852-1877—Pell, Morris B., B.A.

Chemistry and Experimental Physics.—1852-1885—Smith, the Hon. John, M.D., LL.D., C.M.G.

Natural History.—1882-1890—Stephens, Wm. John, M.A.

Physics.—1886-1898—Threlfall, Richard, M.A.

Greek.—1885-1900—Scott, Walter, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Anatomy—(Challis)—1890—James T. Wilson, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)

Biology—(Challis)—1890—William A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.

Chemistry—1874—Archibald Liversidge, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. (Christ's College, Cambridge.)

Engineering—(Challis)—1884—William H. Warren, Wh. Sc., M. Inst. C.E.

Geology and Physical Geography—1891—T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A. (New College, Oxford), F.R.S.

Greek—1901—William John Woodhouse, M.A. (Queen's College, Oxford).

History—(Challis)—1891—G. Arnold Wood, M.A. (Balliol College, Oxford.)

Latin—1891—Thomas Butler, B.A. (Sydney.)

Law—(Challis)—1890—Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L. (University College, Oxford.)

Logic and Mental Philosophy—(Challis)—1890—Francis Anderson, M.A. (Glasgow.)

Mathematics—1877—Theodore T. Gurney, M.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge.)

Modern Literature—(Challis)—1887—Mungo William MacCallum, M.A. (Glasgow.)

Pathology—1902—David Arthur Welsh, M.A., B.Sc., M.D. (Edin.)

Physics—1899—J. Arthur Pollock, B.Sc. (Sydney.)

Physiology—1883—T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D., Ch.M., LL.D. (Edin.)

LECTURERS.

Architecture — (P. N. Russell) — 1887 — John Sulman, F.R.I.B.A.

Children's Diseases—Honorary Lecturer, 1902—Arthur E. Mills, M.B., Ch.M.

Clinical Medicine—1889—R. Scot-Skirving, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)

Clinical Surgery—1895—Charles P. B. Clubbe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 1899—H. V. Critchley Hinder, M.B., Ch.M.

Dentistry, Surgical and Mechanical—1901—W. Septimus Hinder, D.D.S. (Philad.); A. H. Mactaggart, D.D.S. (Philad.); A. C. Nathan, D.D.S. (Philad.), D.M.D. (Harvard); N. V. Pockley, D.D.S. (Philad.); R. Fairfax Reading, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., (Eng.); H. S. Du Vernet, D.D.S. (Philad.)

Diseases of the Ear—Honorary Lecturer—1902—G. T. Hankins, M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

Diseases of the Skin—Honorary Lecturer, 1902—F. A. Bennet, M.D.

Diseases of Women—1897—Joseph Foreman, M.R.C.S.

Geology and Physical Geography (William Hilton Hovell Lecturer)—1891—T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A. (New College, Oxford), F.R.S.

Law—Equity, Probate, Bankruptcy, and Company Law—(Challis)—1890—G. E. Rich, M.A. Procedure, Pleading and Evidence—(Challis)—1901—David Ferguson, B.A. Status, Civil Obligations and Crimes—(Challis) —1890—F. Leverrier, B.A., B.Sc. Law of Property—(Challis Reader)—1901—J. B. Peden, B.A., LL.B.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics—1883—Thomas Storie Dixson, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)

Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health—1883—W. H. Goode, M.A., M.D., Ch.M. (T.C.D.)

Medical Practice, Ethics of—Honorary Lecturer, 1902—P. Sydney Jones, M.D. (Lond.)

Metallurgy—(P. N. Russell)—1899—Basil W. Turner, A.R.S.M.

Midwifery—1897—Sir James Graham, Kt., M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.), absent on leave. Lecturer for 1902—A. Watson Munro, M.D. Ch.M. (Edin.)

Mining—(P. N. Russell)—1892—Edward F. Pittman, A.R.S.M.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery—1889—F. Antill Pockley, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)

Palæontology—1902—William S. Dun.

Physiography—1902—A. H. S. Lucas, B.Sc. (Evening Lecturer.)

Principles and Practice of Medicine—1901—W. Camac Wilkinson, B.A. (Syd.), M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Principles and Practice of Surgery—1890—Alexander MacCormick, M.D. (Edin.)

Psychological Medicine—1889—Chisholm Ross, M.D. (Syd.) Honorary Lecturer—1902—J. F. Flashman, M.D.

Surveying—(P. N. Russell)—1890—George H. Knibbs, L.S., F.R.A.S., absent on leave. Lecturer for 1902—P. W. Rygate, M.A., B.E., L.S.

ASSISTANT LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.

Anatomy—Demonstrator, 1901—F. P. Sandes, M.B., Ch.M. Honorary Demonstrators, 1902—Arthur B. Palmer, M.B., Ch.M., H. S. Stacy, M.D., Ch.M.

Biology—Demonstrator, 1892—James P. Hill, B.Sc., F.L.S.

Chemistry—Demonstrator and Evening Lecturer, 1902—James A. Schofield, A.R.S.M., F.C.S. Junior Demonstrators, 1901—T. H. Laby; 1902—Douglas Mawson, B.E. Demonstrator in Assaying and Chemistry, 1900—Arthur Jarman, A.R.S.M. Junior Demonstrator, 1902, Charles C. Freeman, B.E.

Engineering—P. N. Russell Assistant Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering and Drawing—S. Henry Barraclough, B.E. (Syd.), M.M.E. (Cornell) Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.; Assistant Instructor in Drawing, 1901—A. Boyd, B.Sc.

Mineralogy and Petrology—Assistant Lecturer in, and Demonstrator in Geology, 1902—Herbert Stanley Jevons, B.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Lond.); Junior Demonstrator, 1902—A. J. Peterson, B.Sc.

Latin—Assistant Lecturer, 1891—Frederick Lloyd, B.A., LL.B.

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